

DEPARTMENT
OF
DEFENSE



INSTALLATIONS' READINESS
REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED

End of Fiscal Year 2002

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2002

The Department of Defense's military installations play a critical role in supporting this nation's forces in the conduct of their wartime missions and in peacetime as the homes and workplaces for those forces, their families and DoD civilian employees. Section 117 of Title 10, United States Code requires that the Department measure "the capability of defense installations and facilities and other elements of Department of Defense infrastructure, both in the United States and abroad, to provide appropriate support to forces in the conduct of their wartime missions."

This, the fourth annual Installations' Readiness Report, is a snapshot as of the end of fiscal year 2002. It starts with the processes used by the Military Services and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to assess the condition of their existing facilities. Based on the ability of their facilities to support military readiness, the Services' major commands and major claimants assign a C-rating to each of nine facility classes. The ratings do not simply indicate facility conditions.

Each of the Services' major commands and major claimants, including the Guard and Reserves, and DLA submitted an Installations' Readiness Report. As the operational commands, the major commands/claimants are in the best positions to judge the readiness of their various installations since the commands/claimants evaluate facility requirements, allocate major repair funds and assess competing military construction priorities.

The major commands/claimants rate each of the following nine facility classes using a rating system of C-1 through C-4. The four-tiered system and the definitions for the C-ratings are consistent with the Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR). Definitions for the C-ratings are:

- C-1 -- only minor facility deficiencies with negligible impact on capability to perform missions.
- C-2 -- some facility deficiencies with limited impact on capability to perform missions.
- C-3 -- significant facility deficiencies that prevent performing some missions.
- C-4 -- major facility deficiencies that preclude satisfactory mission accomplishment.

The nine facilities classes are groupings of like facilities. Facility classes summarize more than 1,500 facility categories currently used for real property record keeping. These facility classes are similar to the groupings traditionally used for military construction budgets and are consistent with the real property inventories maintained by the Military Departments and DLA. The following are the nine classes with examples of the types of facilities included in each class.

- Operations and Training: Airfields, piers and wharves, training ranges and classrooms, recruit facilities, armories, aircraft parking and hangars, refueling hydrants, flight simulators
- Mobility: Facilities directly related to mobilization of forces, including staging areas and transportation systems
- Maintenance and Production: Vehicle and avionics maintenance shops, tactical equipment shops, aircraft maintenance hangars, ammunition demilitarization facilities
- Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation: Test chambers, laboratories, research buildings
- Supply: Warehouses, hazardous material storage, ammunition storage
- Medical: Hospitals, medical and dental clinics

Administrative: Office space, computer facilities

Community and Housing: Family housing, barracks and dormitories, dining halls, recreation and physical fitness facilities, child development centers, fire and police stations, visitors' quarters, elementary and high schools

Utilities and Grounds: Power production, distribution and conservation systems, water and sewage systems, roads and bridges, pollution abatement, wastewater treatment facilities, fuel storage tanks and containment areas

When they rate a facility class as either C-3 or C-4, the major commands and claimants provide a narrative description about the nature and extent of deficiencies that contributed to the low rating. There are forty-two major commands/claimants. The narratives also provide information about the potential risks to military readiness, the scope of facility shortfalls and plans to raise the rating for that facility class up to at least C-2. It is important to understand that the ratings from the major commands/claimants indicate the ability of their many installations to support military readiness. It also is important to understand that raising the overall ratings across a command/claimant or Service will take time and considerable resources.

The following pages are the C-ratings submitted by the major commands/claimants through the Military Services and DLA, and include narratives for C-3 or C-4 ratings.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	U.S. Army Europe

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

The C-3 rating in Operations and Training is primarily due to deficiencies in ranges and unit operations facilities.

USAREUR currently commits significant force structure and maintains costly security guard force contracts to provide an adequate level of installation force protection. Funding for fencing, access control points, and electronic security measures is needed to reduce the numbers of troops required for Force Protection. Improvements in installation security have a direct impact on troops available for training and thus the readiness of USAREUR stationed forces.

Ranges and Training Areas -- Realistic live training remains the foundation of USAREUR mission readiness. Ranges and training land are key training enablers to USAREUR Training Investment Strategy. As such, USAREUR continues a comprehensive range modernization program to provide realistic live training. Our aggressive modernization efforts will improve the quality of Local Training Areas facilities while demonstrating cost avoidance in reducing excessive quantities of outdated facilities. We have remedied the absence of Army standard record fire ranges outside our major training area of Grafenwoehr by funding in the Army Master Range Plan (AMRP) for ranges in Darmstadt, Schweinfurt and Baumholder. We will correct our current deficiency in MOUT training facilities through projects such as the Breach Facility, Shoot House and Urban Assault Courses. Commanders' concerns remain a lack of mounted maneuver capability. USAREUR has remedied this to a large degree by expanding training opportunities in Eastern Europe. USAREUR aggressively pursues the fielding of appropriate training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations to offset the impacts that maneuver space limitations have on soldier readiness.

Nonetheless, ranges and training facilities have received insufficient sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM) funding because of low overall funding and because of cantonment area focus. Continued lack of SRM funding will impact USAREUR's future ability to sustain new ranges and training facilities.

Unit Operations -- Overall, company, battalion and brigade operations facilities are rated C-3. Nearly two-thirds of our installations (19 of 30) rate unit operations facilities as C-3 or C-4. This includes three of the five USAREUR brigade combat team sites. The vast majority of existing facilities were inherited after World War II and include renovated barracks basements for company operations, storage of weapons and war-fighting gear, converted troop barracks for battalion headquarters and converted mess halls used for brigade operations. While our soldiers continue to rely on increasingly complex equipment, corresponding facility improvements have

not been made. USAREUR modernization efforts in the 1980s were concentrated on troop housing and vehicle maintenance, with very little new construction in operations.

Our Efficient Basing East initiative provides new or renovated operational facilities for an entire brigade combat team at Grafenwoehr. For other sites, USAREUR continues to focus improvements on our combat troops first, using SRM funding for the most exigent improvements. A key planning aspect includes capitalizing on communications backbone upgrades and internal cabling efforts and consolidation of troops on fewer installations.

General and Applied Instruction Facilities -- For classroom and instructional training, the C-3 rating is primarily due to the use of 60-year old facilities that have been converted/renovated for ad-hoc training use. Over two-thirds of the sites with general instruction facilities (12 of 17) report C-3 or C-4 ratings and over half of the applied instruction sites (9 of 17) are C-3 or C-4. As the Army continues transformation efforts, quality digital training classrooms and applied training facilities become more critical. As part of the planned Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) stationing, USAREUR will focus on digital training opportunities and facilities at both Baumholder and Grafenwoehr

MOBILITY -- C-3

Airfield pavements -- Nearly two thirds of our installations (16 of 26) rate their airfield pavements quality as C-3 or C-4. Fixed wing runways and taxiways, and rotary wing taxiways are particularly in poor condition. These pavements require upgrade to guarantee continued operations. Many facilities have major structural deficiencies significantly impairing mission performance. We generally have sufficient existing pavements except for shortage of aprons (parking, maintenance, hangar access and washing, and loading aprons).

Railroad track -- Although in poor condition, we have sufficient on-post railroad track. Three quarters of our installations (14 of 19) with on-post railroad track rate quality as C-3 or C-4.

Strategic Mobility -- Overall, strategic mobility is rated C-3. Two thirds (11 of 17) of our installations report strategic mobility as C-3 or C-4. The ability to deploy USAREUR forces is fundamental to support the combatant commander. Our worst "bottlenecks" to the deployment process are programmed in the FY04-09 Future Year Defense Program (FYDP). Key projects include the Aviano Deployment Facility, the Deployment Processing Center (DPC) at Kaiserslautern, railhead at Baumholder as well as other strategic railheads in the theater. The Kaiserslautern and Aviano deployment facilities are critical to deployment success. In addition, USAREUR is programming for consolidation of Army Propositioned Stocks (APS-2) in Livorno, Italy, which, with future Theater Support Vessel stationing, provides task force and port opening capabilities throughout the Mediterranean and North Africa.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

The C-3 rating in Maintenance and Production is due to the overall poor condition of maintenance facilities. We generally have enough maintenance facilities but in poor condition. Nearly two thirds of our installations (18 of 30) rate maintenance facilities quality as C-3 or C-4. Our main problems are with vehicle maintenance facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities. Many pre-WWII facilities are not well suited for modern maintenance functions. These facilities require major upgrade or complete replacement to meet maintenance requirements. We have maintenance facilities that cannot accommodate equipment that require repair. These deficiencies significantly impair mission performance and impact the unit's ability to properly maintain equipment, thus resulting in a loss of training time and lowered readiness. Mission facilities are receiving

emphasis in MilCon funding but generally after the barracks upgrade buyout is completed. Thus, beginning to concentrate on overall maintenance remedies appears to be years away, after 2009.

SUPPLY -- C-3

The C-3 rating in Supply is due to overall poor condition of our storage facilities. Over half of our installations (18 of 31) rate supply and storage facilities quality as C-3 or C-4. Many pre-WWII facilities were converted and are not well suited for storage functions. Common deficiencies throughout include: improper lighting, failing alarm systems, and structural deficiencies. Further, half of our installations report storage facilities deficits. For quantity, 7 installations report C-4 for ammunition storage facilities; 18 installations report C-4 for bulk fuel facilities; 9 installations report C-4 for operational fuel facilities. Typically, community storage facilities do not compete well with other mission facilities. We have no long range plans to remedy all storage facilities deficiencies and deficits.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

The C-3 rating in Administrative facilities is due to general deterioration of all building components, interior and exterior surfaces, and inadequate power distribution for today's electronic office, failing HVAC and plumbing systems. Generally, our facilities were built in the 1930s. There has been virtually no renovation in ten years since the fall of the Berlin Wall. Repair of components is primarily on breakdown basis due to the lack of renovation resources. Most facilities are far below acceptable minimum standards. The impact on readiness is not quantifiable. However, working in deteriorating facilities without any foreseeable hope of better conditions is a very serious detractor from morale. We have no overall plan to upgrade administrative facilities to C-2 condition. We have not had funding, nor do we anticipate future funding to support improvement for administrative facilities to raise them from current status report ratings. Historically, these facilities have not competed well in the MilCon funding arena. OMA resources are extremely constrained with any available resources going mostly towards the sustainment or upgrade of mission or Quality of Life (QOL) facilities.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

QOL is one of USAREUR top priorities. It is inextricably linked to readiness and retention, level of community services provided, healthy family life, high morale, and mission accomplishment. Soldiers are often deployed several times during USAREUR assignment. We need quality service and support facilities at our installations and adequate housing for the families left behind.

Security of installation housing areas is also a vital component of Quality of Life for soldiers and family members. With the current threat of terrorism, USAREUR commits extensive manpower resources to protect housing areas from falling prey to hostile forces of any size. The security of housing areas and reduction of guard force requirements necessitates improvements in fencing and other physical security measures.

Community -- We provide high quality morale, welfare and recreation / quality of life (MWR/QOL) community programs in C-3 quality facilities. Due to limited resources, we have accomplished necessary repairs and renovations for only about 20% of our 800 MWR/QOL facilities. While we do have some newly built facilities, the majority range from 25-to-60 years old and have had limited major repairs and renovations over the years. Child Care facilities and Youth Centers are backlogged in interior renovations because of lack of funding and accelerated wear and tear due to high volume usage. The C-3 conditions of our Army Community Service (ACS) offices also impede our ability to effectively provide Soldier and family support. Common deficiencies throughout many of our old MWR/QOL facilities include: water leaks and wind drafts, deteriorating wall and floor surfaces, failing plumbing and electrical systems, lack of

adequate lighting, insufficient wiring for automation requirements, poor or limited restroom facilities, poor ventilation resulting in mold and mildew, poor-fit usage for MWR program functions in facilities for which they were not originally designed. Because of our need for many MWR/QOL facilities due to our dispersed and fragmented USAREUR footprint, we lack adequate funding to bring most MWR/QOL facilities above C-3 rating any time soon. A major problem with our MWR/QOL facilities is related to non- or partial compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility requirements. Although some of our facilities have provisions for the handicapped, many have very limited to no provisions. These shortcomings include inadequate handicap parking and insufficient parking in general, and no ramps or elevator access.

Housing -- The challenge of eliminating and renovating large numbers of inadequate housing is a huge obstacle we attack on a daily basis. Current Defense Guidance requires elimination of inadequate family housing by 2007 and elimination of gang latrines in barracks by 2008.

Family housing is rated C-3 for quality. Approximately 65% of the 22,000 family dwelling units are below DoD standard and simply inadequate. Family quarters built during the Marshall Plan era still have outdated kitchens, baths and utility systems and only one bathroom for three or more bedrooms. Over 11,000 of the dwelling units have never undergone renovation. Our multiplex dwelling buildings are four-story with laundry rooms in basements and no elevators. Roads, roofs, exteriors and utility distribution systems are failing. There is a shortage of parking. Our capital investment strategy requires \$1.21 billion over the FY03-07 POM to upgrade family housing to the Whole Neighborhood Renovation (WNR) standard. Last units will be occupied in FY09.

Barracks are rated C-3 for quality and dining facilities are rated C-2 for quality. In terms of barracks spaces, approximately 30% of our existing end-state enlisted barracks requirements are below DoD standard. The German Army constructed most of our barracks in the 1930's and many still have gang latrines and aging utilities. Our un-modernized barracks lack privacy, kitchenettes, closet space, telephone service and semi-private bathrooms. Our capital investment strategy requires \$0.98B to bring enlisted barracks to standards by 2008. The loss of FY02 and FY03 barracks upgrade program (BUP) funding jeopardizes meeting the 2008 barracks goal. We are currently projecting a FY09 buyout. Last barracks will be occupied in FY11.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-2

Overall rating for USAREUR utility systems is C-2. However, quality rating for heating systems is C-3. Approximately 44% of our quality ratings for all heating/air-conditioning, electric/gas, water, and sewer categories across 30 installations are C-3 to C-4. Low ratings for infrastructure are attributed to inadequately funded maintenance and renewal. Privatized systems undergo necessary renovations and renewal in accordance with contractual requirements and are expected to attain a C-2 or better rating. Other than frustrations with failing and outdated utility systems at some locations, and barring any catastrophic failure, overall the condition of our utility systems does not significantly adversely impact our readiness.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FACILITIES STRATEGY --

Housing and mission facilities are our primary priorities. Our goal is to fix or upgrade everything to C-2 standards except housing (barracks and family housing), which we want to upgrade to Army standards C-1. Our facility investment strategy is in consonance with Army Facility Strategy to improve facilities to an average C-2 rating by 2010 and to eliminate facility deficits by 2023, in order to achieve the DoD goal of 67-year recapitalization cycle. Our current recapitalization cycle rate is 222 years. Our strategy to recapitalize is two-fold. First, leverage any remaining sustainment, restoration and modernization (SRM) resources beyond day-to-day

operations and routine repair requirements. Mission facilities (maintenance, operational and training facilities) and QOL facilities (for example, child development centers and physical fitness centers) receive emphasis. Second, focus MilCon on two themes. First, focus on family housing and barracks to bring these facilities to C-1 by year 2007 and 2008 respectively. We are on track for family housing, but due to funding constraints, achieving the barracks goal of 2008 is not possible. Second, focus the balance of MilCon on mission facilities.

Other requirements such as administrative buildings, logistics facilities, utilities and road networks do not compete well with housing, mission and QOL in a constrained funding environment. Therefore, there simply has not been sufficient funding to appreciably rehabilitate or replace these type structures. For these facility types, except utilities, we have no short-range plan to remedy overall shortcomings.

Our primary focus on utilities systems is privatization. Overall, utilities are C-2, but heating and air-conditioning are C-3. We are aggressively moving forward with our Utilities Privatization Program as the means to finance capital improvements and renovations. We have privatized 39% of identified systems using “worst-first” priorities. In FY02, we privatized 46 systems to include heating systems at Babenhausen, Kaiserslautern (Miesau), and Bamberg. We have plans to privatize 96 additional utility systems in FY03. Installation Management Agency, Europe (IMA-E), goal to complete its privatization program is Sep 2006.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Training and Doctrine Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

Required renovations are not keeping up with modern technological advances in equipment and levels of training due to the lack of funding. High proportion of temporary facilities with limited resources to modernize and maintain antiquated infrastructure.

Continued deterioration of temporary facilities and ranges are directly impacting efforts in training and increasing funding requirements.

Currently seeking increased funding in modernizing and maintaining an antiquated infrastructure.

MOBILITY – C-3

Excessive reliance on temporary supply and storage facilities.

Lack of MCA investments has resulted in failure of runways and lighting causing safety deficiencies.

Lack of funding has reduced maintenance causing deterioration of taxiways, loading aprons, rail lines, loading and personnel deployment facilities, contingency storage areas, deployment ammo points.

Other areas of deployment include roadways marshalling areas, and piers for deployment of transportation units. Upgrades are not being made to meet weight requirements for modern aircraft and loading capabilities.

Participating with FORSCOM in the Army Strategic Mobility Program (ASMP) to outline total requirements not only for the Army program, but also to identify requirements for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) funding. Army program funds buy-out of requirements by FY2003.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Required renovations are not being performed leading to continued deterioration of maintenance facilities.

Lack of investment funds has resulted in failure to establish new system programs addressing changes in facilities, which causes an inadequate condition to perform mission functions and installation maintenance facilities.

Currently seeking increased funds to establish required programs, facilities and operation to properly support the mission.

SUPPLY – C-3

Cosmetic measures in roof repair and painting have improved the quality C-rating at several installations. Further deterioration is due to excessive reliance on temporary facilities for supply and storage. Many facilities are pre WWII construction and lack maintenance funding.

Significant problems with inadequate storage space.

Requires significant investment of MCA funding and purchasing of supplies on an as needed basis to compensate for inadequate storage space.

MEDICAL – C-3

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

Unfunded sustainment, restoration and modernization requirements increasing over 15% per year. Traditionally, MCA has failed to provide for state of the art administrative facilities due to lack of priority.

Many administrative facilities are in buildings not suitable for administrative functions, resulting in higher maintenance and poor utilization. Many older facilities are not properly configured to support current automation requirements without major renovations.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

AFH funding is insufficient to renovate RED dwellings. Across command, 78% of TRADOC houses are AMBER or RED. Deferred Maintenance and Repair (DMAR) increasing nearly 10% per year in family housing due to lack of funding for required facilities support. Maintenance funding is 70% of need.

Only 18% of Trainee Barracks meet adequate standards for Basic Training mission requirements, resulting in health problems, overcrowding, cadre burnout and lower graduation rates. Functional inadequacies in these barracks cause major resource expenditures to meet Gender Integrated Training standards.

TRADOC is updating the Training Barracks Strategic Development Plan (TBSDP) using the latest data and conditions to improve training area effectiveness. The update includes additional training facility types and will use current mission focus to improve the original TBSDP. The BCT/OSUT Complex Standard is being submitted for final approval and a new AIT Complex Standard will be produced concurrently with the update of the TBSDP; these standards will identify needed functional improvements. The standards will be used for new construction and for upgrade of existing barracks to new functional conditions. Army leadership commitment is needed to provide training capacity and improve facilities for the future.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Funding shortfalls and lack of investment have resulted in continuing deterioration of utility systems. Many projects small and large are waiting funding to repair/replace utilities.

In some cases, obsolete infrastructure affects mission performance.

Privatization of utilities is currently underway with a projected completion date of 03 September 2003. This schedule is still being pursued by the Army. Five TRADOC systems were announced to Congress at the end of FY02 with three of those systems having the contracts executed. The remaining two systems are waiting FY03 funding to complete the contract actions.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	U.S. Military Academy

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-4	C-2	C-3	NA	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-4

Arvin Cadet Physical Development Center is an extensive MCA project which will bring the facility to green. The last phase of the OMA renovation of Mahan Hall will be funded in FY03. An Unfunded Requirement was submitted to DA in FY02 for repairs to the Turbo Lab (Bldg 609). Since this UFR was not funded, the project should now be funded in FY03 or FY04. There is an MCA project to renovate Bartlett hall and the existing library into a new Science building requested in the POM. OMA renovation projects for Michie Stadium, Thayer Hall and Gillis Field house will bring these facilities to green in the POM years if SRM are fully funded.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

TMP/Motor Pool Buildings exteriors repairs are required. If SRM is fully funded, repairs can be funded in the out years. Interior repairs will be addressed with lifecycle funding. The Engineer Shop loading dock and receiving area will be repaired in POM years. The production facilities category rating is driven by Cadet Uniform Factory.

SUPPLY – C-3

Ammo storage facilities at training ranges are rated red for insufficient quantity. USMA's DOL has requested funding for additional Igloos for ammo storage. Other supply/storage facilities are rated Amber. If SRM is fully funded, these facilities will be repaired in the POM years. Conditions for all storage facilities will improve with increased sustainment funding.

MEDICAL – C-3

If SRM is fully funded, Keller Hospital Interior/Exterior will be renovated in the out years.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-4

If SRM is fully funded, Cadet Library water infiltration, Thayer Hall HVAC and Fire Alarm system, and Engineer Building will be repaired in the POM years. Library MCA project brings this facility to Green.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

Many facilities contribute to this category's low rating. The Cadet Barracks are rated amber because the new standard eliminates "gang latrines." The necessary renovations are scheduled in the BUP MCA program in the out years. Camp barracks are rated red for insufficient floor space and sanitation. The Cadet Mess is rated red due to the ongoing renovation project. Due to funding constraints, Phase 4 of this project was originally scheduled for FY02 but is now an FY03 UFR. If this UFR is not funded, the project will be scheduled for FY04. A phased renovation of the mess halls at Camp Buckner and Camp Natural Bridge are programmed in the POM years.

Additional funding has been requested in 03-06 to bring Camp facilities up to Army standards sooner. A DoD-funded project planned from 00-04 will correct deficiencies in the Elementary school.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Steam distribution and condensate return lines improved, but are still in poor condition. Water systems, the Water Treatment Plant and sewer lines are all in need of upgrade. If SRM is fully funded, these facilities will all be upgraded in the POM years.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Eighth U.S. Army Korea

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-4	C-3	C-4	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OVERALL

- A quality of life gap exists today between military service in Korea and service in either the continental United States or other OCONUS locations.
- We have looked at Korea one year at a time. The result is that we still have substandard living and working conditions for our soldiers that are having an adverse affect on readiness and a significant impact on long-term retention.
- On-post Army Family Housing (AFH) does not meet current command no sponsored requirements or requirements for increasing the accompanied rate to 25 percent in the next ten years, per our EUSA long-range plan. Inadequate AFH funding reduces our ability to revitalize housing, to procure initial issue furniture for new housing, to replace aged and worn out furniture, conduct asbestos abatement, and increase the number of leased units.
- Almost all Eighth Army installations reported an overall C-3 or C-4 rating due to lack of quantity and poor quality of existing facilities. We still have many antiquated facilities that are only funded at breakdown/repair levels and not for renovation or regularly scheduled maintenance. Under-funding => Limited maintenance => Expensive repair.
- Aging physical infrastructure throughout the Korean peninsula generates a tremendous demand for day-to-day maintenance just to sustain our facilities. As reflected in the ISR, we need \$188M annually to perform routine maintenance and repair. We are currently funded at 64% of this requirement.
- The deplorable condition of our support facilities, such as our physical fitness centers, dining facilities, motor pools, chapels and medical clinics, add to already poor living and working conditions. Replacing or renovating these unsatisfactory buildings would have an immediate effect on improving the quality of life for our soldiers.
- The extent of our water and electricity problem is best illustrated by the fact that in 2001 and 2002 alone the command suffered 250 unscheduled electrical power and 150 unscheduled water supply outages due to our decaying infrastructure. This is the same infrastructure that our bases will rely on during war.
- Encroachment by farming and construction on training ranges, and in safety zones around ammunition storage areas, endangers the public and has a negative impact on our ability to properly train.
- Unhardened communication (C4I) sites make the Korean Theater of Operations Command and Control facilities extremely vulnerable and threaten successful execution of the command's armistice and crisis action missions.
- The Information systems Infrastructure does not meet requirements and would rate as C-4 if rated in the ISR.

- Eighth Army has developed a comprehensive, integrated, "balanced readiness" plan based upon the following principle: Invest in enduring installations by building at the right place and time while leveraging every investment to gain the greatest improvement in overall readiness.
- Our Strategic Business Plan is to:
 - 1) *Sustain/Improve Our Aging Infrastructure*
 - 2) *Renovate Where We can*
 - 3) *Maximize Build to Lease (BTL) for housing*
 - 4) *Minimize Build to Own*
 - 5) *Achieve Korean and U.S. Environmental Standards*
- *Our Land Partnership Plan (LPP)* identifies our *Enduring Installations and ensures we are Building at the Right Time and Place*. It will improve Eighth Army's readiness posture, improve force protection, enhance public safety, stop training range encroachment, and advance the quality of life for soldiers through the closure of smaller camps and consolidation onto enduring installations.
- The LPP will reduce the U.S. footprint in Korea from 41 primary installations to 26. We will give back most of our poor quality installations, and thousands of acres of land, and consolidate onto fewer, major installations. This will provide enhanced force protection, training, quality of life, and improved facilities overall.
- Currently, we are updating the master plans for all of our enduring installations.
- LPP will ensure the most efficient expenditure of all investment funds.
- LPP plans for the shifting of future MilCon projects to enduring installations that will exist after consolidation and reorganization, ensuring a wise investment of scarce resources toward our future requirements.
- The Eighth Army Family Housing Master Plan (FHMP) provides a roadmap for increased and improved housing for our soldiers and families. Our goal is to increase the accompanied rate in Korea to 25 percent by 2010 through new housing construction, renovation, and Build to Lease initiatives.
- We continue to press hard for a significant growth in ROK funded construction and plan to take advantage of the flexibility inherent in Host Nation Funded Construction by maximizing those contributions in our Build to Own program

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-4

- Deficiencies in key training areas and ranges keep us at C-4. Specifically, lack of ranges in Area IV for Chemical Company/Battalion field training sites and inadequate unit small arms qualification ranges for the M16, M203, M249, MK 19 and 50 caliber machinegun contributes to our C-4 status.
- Limited land availability for training areas and ranges and encroachments by the local populace sometimes inhibit training. The LPP will resolve this issue.
- Heavy pressure from local communities to return land for farming. Installation of power lines and other commercial activities continues on land that is currently ours for exclusive use.
- Insufficient resources to upgrade and maintain antiquated infrastructure, from which our assigned forces must operate and potentially fight. Many units continue to operate out of Quonset hut and other temporary facilities.
- We have developed the Eighth Army FYDP with a comprehensive approach to satisfy facilities requirements in the Virtual and Constructive training environments with MilCon, OMA, and Host Nation Funded Construction resources.
- We have embedded training land requirements within the LPP to ensure optimal training support to the existing force structure.
- Need to increase funding to sustain and improve ranges and to increase throughput and efficiencies.

- The Operations and Training rating is unchanged from C-4 last year, despite some improvements on the quantity side. FY02 saw increased numbers of unit operational facilities, as part of MilCon of new barracks (mostly in Area I).

MOBILITY -- C-3

- The current condition of airfields does not satisfy current requirements. Many limitations due to encroachments by local communities. Constraints driven by restrictions due to safety zones, lack of footprint and the need for easements.
- Limited railhead and staging facilities impact the contingency mission and reduces on-site training.
- We are working with USFK and the LPP to get additional land and easements for airfields and take off and landing zones. Developed plans to upgrade facilities with MCA and Host Nation dollars. Several projects are under design.
- The quantity of roads is adequate, however the quality is deteriorating, as there isn't adequate funds to maintain roads in a quality condition. Off-post roads aren't addressed in ISR, but are generally narrow, winding and not conducive to transport by military vehicles.
- Mobility ratings overall are unchanged from last year.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-4

- Maintenance facilities lack reliable utility systems; inadequate overhead lift capability; and have insufficient floor space and doors capable of handling modern weapons systems and vehicles.
- Many motor parks are not surfaced or lack adequate drainage and oil-water separators.
- We lack sufficient resources to buy out existing shortages. There are only a few adequate maintenance facilities in Korea. Much of our maintenance is conducted in old, undersized, and temporary facilities with inadequate lift capability, insufficient floor space, and unsurfaced parking areas. This situation significantly impacts mission readiness.
- Inadequate and substandard wash racks.
- Eighth Army currently has several projects on our "unconstrained project priority list" to reduce the existing shortages.
- The Army's Facility Strategy to buy out Maintenance Facilities over the next ten years is critical to maintaining a high state of readiness here in Korea.
- This year's rating remained unchanged from last year, although there were some improvements to aircraft and vehicle maintenance facilities.
- We have no production facilities in Korea.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION-C-3

- Extremely minor mission within Eighth U.S. Army with little impact on mission readiness.

SUPPLY -- C-3

- Many supply facilities are located in Quonset huts and H-relocatable temporary structures and are scheduled to remain in these temporary, non-ISR rated facilities for a number of years to come.
- Long supply lines, long shipping and lead times aggravate the problem of warehouse shortages. Negative events such as September 11 or the west coast longshoreman's strike magnifies our problems.
- Old underground fuel storage facilities are failing and creating environmental problems that drive a wedge between the US and host nation. Many upgrade projects have been funded. When completed they will result in a total rebuild of the facilities and will bring them into compliance with all current EPA and host nation regulations. Limited resources to upgrade and maintain antiquated infrastructure.
- Constraints with ammunition Explosive Safety Quantity Distance arcs impact mission readiness. We are working with USFK as part of the LPP to obtain and enforce required easements. Efforts

to construct and expand ammunition storage areas are meeting with resistance, as the local population is not supportive of these safety easements and the granting of new land for them.

- The overall rating is unchanged from last year, however there was some quality improvements to fuel storage facilities.

MEDICAL – C-3

- There are insufficient medical facilities to satisfy the requirements of this theater. Existing condition of facilities is inadequate for providing medical services because of substandard utilities and a shortage of space for clinics, labs, administrative offices, and patient care rooms.
- There is an on-going multi-million dollar MilCon/OMA project to bring the main Army hospital here in Korea into compliance with current medical standards. Because this is the largest USFK medical facility in Korea, it will have a significant positive impact on the overall ratings when completed. A major upgrade at the Camp Walker Health Clinic has recently been completed.
- MEDCOM has funded a medical master-planning project to assess the current status of medical facilities (Category Code 500 buildings) and to determine the requirements for army medical facilities, to identify needed/required upgrades, and to identify defense medical dollars necessary to satisfy them.
- As an Integrated Healthcare Organization (IHO), 18th MEDCOM is an accredited IHO under the purview of the Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Health Care Organization (JCAHO).
- To maintain JCAHO accreditation and to improve the medical facilities infrastructure, 18th MEDCOM has implemented a Medical Operations and Maintenance Contract, effective 01 October 2001. 18th MEDCOM now maintains their own medical facilities across Korea.
- Medical ratings overall are unchanged from last year.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

- A significant number of our administrative facilities were built during the Japanese occupation prior to the Korean war. These Quonset huts and corrugated metal temporary buildings have antiquated utilities systems.
- Although we need to renovate numerous buildings and, in many places, construct new buildings to replace the temporary structures built fifty years ago, lack of funding is a show-stopper.
- Eighth U.S. Army has embarked on a plan to renovate at least one major administrative building on Yongsan per year.
- The LPP will construct a number of major administrative buildings over the next few years, as part of our consolidation of missions onto enduring installations.
- These initiatives should slowly raise the rating for administrative facilities.
- This rating is unchanged from last year.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

- The current small inventory of housing does not satisfy existing housing demand and large numbers of families continue to live off-post. The Eighth U.S. Army plan to increase the accompanied rate to 25% over the next ten years will require lease and construction of thousands of housing units.
- Some unaccompanied enlisted soldiers are living three to four in a room designed for two and live in Quonset huts and H-relocatable structures. Barracks overcrowding is causing unaccompanied senior enlisted soldiers and officers to live under similar substandard conditions or temporarily reside off-post until barracks are revitalized through the Barracks Upgrade Program (BUP) or MilCon builds additional barracks.
- Off-post billeting in Area I, 2nd Infantry Division, is unauthorized due to readiness considerations. This further strains an already difficult unaccompanied housing situation. Off-post housing at other installations increases force protection challenges and increases soldier's out-of-pocket expenses for transportation and food.

- All Areas report continuing deterioration of facilities, and an aging and failing infrastructure across Korea. Inadequate levels of maintenance and repair funding exacerbate the problem.
- A good news story, Eighth Army is more than half complete with its Barracks Upgrade Program (BUP) and the renovations and new construction are having a positive impact throughout Korea.
- Eighth Army has benefited from increased MCA funding but SRM funding is inadequate. If this continues, improvements will be temporary in nature and new buildings will quickly deteriorate due to lack of maintenance and repair.
- There is a chronic shortage of family housing at all authorized installations. Unaccompanied personnel housing at many installations is insufficient to meet the demand, and many must live off-post.
- AFHC-\$310M needed for family housing on Yongsan Army Garrison alone.
- We have a UOQ requirement of 2,833 spaces and only 420 (15%) are adequate, the rest are substandard at best. Funding is inadequate.
- Current levels of furniture funding do not allow for purchase of sufficient quantities of new and replacement furniture. Funding shortfalls greater than \$5M per year are common.
- Mold and mildew problems are common throughout Korea, which has a very humid climate.
- Community facilities are inadequate or non-existent on many of our smaller installations.
- PX and Commissary facilities are inadequate on all but the major installations.
- There are insufficient dining facilities on peninsula in both quantity and quality. Many of the current dining facilities are undersized and are located in buildings not designed for that purpose. Many are in a poor state of repair, lack a quality-eating environment, and aged kitchen equipment adversely impacts on health and safety of soldiers. We are working to upgrade these facilities using both MCA and Host Nation Funding.
- The Army Family Housing Master Plan greatly increased funding support for AFHC and operations, but Eighth Army requires \$23M to renovate existing leased housing and an annual increase of AFHO (\$30M) and OMA (\$15M) funding to support its upcoming BTL initiatives.
- We have developed a master plan for improvements to much of our leased housing. At Hannam Village in the Seoul area, we are in the middle of our comprehensive renovation plan that increases apartment sizes and improves the quality of life for our younger enlisted and officer families.
- We have initiated planning for our first Build to Lease Program on Camp Humphreys that will eventually accommodate 1,500 families and provide associated community support activities.
- Community and Housing ratings are unchanged from last year.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

- Our utilities systems (as noted earlier) continue to suffer from a high level of unscheduled outages for electricity and water supplies.
- No stand-off/buffer land to minimize encroachment from expanding local communities.
- No land available for Force Protection and Anti-Terrorism buffer zones on any installation.
- Limited resources to maintain, much less renovate, current antiquated systems.
- Eighth Army FYDP identifies resources to gradually overcome current deficiencies.
- Utilities systems within EUSA are exempt from privatization, but we are continuing to privatize where it makes economic sense and does not jeopardize force protection.
- Many utility systems are now upgraded, but remaining decrepit systems are at the point of failure.
- Many installation drinking water supplies require upgrade to meet potable water standards.
- We have numerous continuing and programmed utilities projects to support new facilities construction.
- Lack of preventative maintenance and upgrades have resulted in expensive emergency repairs.
- Due to more stringent standards, 3 sewage plants are now out of compliance and 12 more will not meet new stricter ROK standards.

- Implementation of geo-thermal heating/cooling systems through Energy Savings Performance Contracts will serve a dual purpose of saving energy and providing quality mechanical systems.
- Approximately 1700 old underground storage tanks are in need of upgrade or repair to meet compliance standards and prevent future spills and contamination.
- Our aggressive program to begin removing and replacing underground storage tanks (USTs) began in 2000. We need \$11 million in MilCon to remove and replace 189 of our worst and oldest USTs, and funds to conduct annual testing of tanks.
- This rating is unchanged from last year.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Space and Missile Defense Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-4	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-4	C-2	C-1

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

Within this facilities class, there are a total of 27 facilities (23 EA in FCG 13115, Information Systems Facility; 3 EA in FCG 14112, Aviation Unit Operations Building; and 1 EA in FCG 17810, Known Distance Range). Of the 23 Information Systems Facility buildings, 3 are Green, 19 Amber, and 5 Red in quality rating. For the 19 of 23 facilities rated either amber or red, the predominant deficiencies were workspace and utilities support. Two aviation unit operations buildings were red in quality due to critical elements Toilets and Utilities being rated red.

MOBILITY – C-3

The major overall deficiency is in fixed wing airfield pavements. Airfield pavements, including runways, taxiways, parking areas, and hangar access aprons are amber or red for condition. There are eight green facilities in this class of 37 total facilities (12 FCGs). Kwajalein Island's Bucholz Army Airfield is amber for both runway and taxiway. The runway and taxiway at Dyess Army Airfield on Roi-Namur Island are both red. In all cases, this rating is the result of the critical component of pavements, i.e., condition of existing pavement with holes and cracking present.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-4

Of the 48 facilities that fall within this facilities class (9 FCGs), 27 (56%) are rated red for quality. Aircraft maintenance facilities, both fixed and rotary wing, which are red include the fixed wing hangar/FN 898, aviation shops building/FN 900, and the helicopter hangar/FN 997. Common deficiencies for critical components include poor ventilation/air conditioning and lack of controls, utilities in poor condition, interiors with walls, floors and ceilings in poor condition, and building exteriors that are deteriorated. A major repair project for Building 900 will bring this facility to a green/C-1 condition. Ship maintenance facilities that are red include the marine shops/office building/FN 607, the small boat marina maintenance building/FN 789, and the dive locker/FN 988. All have common deficiencies with deteriorated overall condition, poor utilities support, and inadequate toilets/showers/locker rooms. A proposed major repair project would raise the marine facilities to a green condition. Vehicle maintenance facilities that are red include the three major buildings in the automotive/central motor pool, FNs 803, 808 and 822. Deficiencies in 803 and 808 duplicate those mentioned above for ship maintenance facilities. A proposed (FY04 MCA) project will construct a new vehicle paint and prep shop, including sandblasting. The incorporation of sandblasting will eliminate another red facility, FN 822/the sandblast facility, which is noncompliant from an environmental standpoint. There is another proposed project for a DPW Consolidated Maintenance Facility. A major project is planned for repair of Buildings 803 and 808. This project would return these facilities to a green/C-1 condition for quality. Completion of the new PM/COOM building in the next few months by troop construction will also improve the overall rating in this class.

For maintenance facilities, the major shortfalls were the additional square footage (SF), which will be constructed by the FY04 MCA project, Vehicle Paint & Prep Shop, and the additional SF, which the DPW Consolidated Maintenance Facility would provide.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION – C-3

Of the total of 90 facilities that fall within this class (4 FCGs), only 9 (10%) were rated red for quality. These were smaller less significant facilities. Most of these facilities are communications buildings. Deficiencies common to the buildings addressed the general poor condition of the buildings and the critical component of utilities support, specifically poor overall support including inadequate ventilation/air conditioning and a lack of proper controls for these systems.

SUPPLY – C-3

This facilities class includes 157 facilities in 11 FCGs of which 78 facilities or 49% are rated red. The red facilities include 7 bulk fuels storage. Regarding ammunition storage facilities (FCG F42200), of 11 total facilities on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur Islands, 7 (63%) are red, two are amber and two are green. Of the red facilities, three are very small ammunition storage facilities on Kwajalein with non-functional doors. Of the remaining three red facilities on Kwajalein, FN 1728 is red due to noncompliance with siting criteria and FNs 1736 and 1738 are red due to extremely corroded doors/bunker faces. A proposed construction project for an Ordnance Storage Facility on Kwajalein will provide a compliant consolidated facility, thereby eliminating most of the red and scattered small facilities. Regarding cold storage, of five total facilities, three are rated red and two amber. On Kwajalein, FNs 701, 610 and 612 will be demolished and replaced by a new Cold Storage Warehouse (FY02 MCA). The warehouses being razed will eliminate facilities with environmental problems (R-12 refrigerant). Of 59 enclosed storage warehouses, 22 are rated red in quality while 29 are amber. Common deficiencies include poor building exteriors, inadequate utilities, and layout and configuration inefficiencies since some warehouses were not constructed for this use. Nine of the warehouses will be demolished under a proposed project, which will construct a new General Purpose Warehouse on Kwajalein and dramatically improve the overall quality rating. Repair projects are also being developed to address other warehouses such as on Echo Pier, used primarily by the Marines. Regarding the installation hazardous storage facilities, seven of 19 total facilities (37%) are red, followed by 10 that are amber. Generally deteriorated facilities with poor utilities drive the ratings.

MEDICAL – C-4

Three of 10 facilities are rated red while 5 others are amber. The primary care facility, the USAKA/RTS hospital, is deficient in all areas rated. The hospital, like all facilities in this class, reported deficiencies in utilities, toilets, patient waiting areas and laboratory areas. For the hospital itself, additional critical component deficiencies included the surgical suite/labor/delivery, imaging and inpatient areas. Clinic and dental facilities had similar deficiencies. A new hospital addition was programmed in the early 1990s, but due to lack of support at the Defense Medical Facilities Office, it has been deleted from the project listing. Currently, there is an ongoing study to assess life safety/fire protection compliance and structural condition of the existing hospital. Depending on results of recently completed life-safety and structural assessments and economic analyses, either a renovation or replacement project will be programmed.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-4

Too many facilities exist within this facilities class to list all red facilities. In Administrative, FCG 60000, 19 of 41 facilities were rated red. This includes the two largest administrative facilities, FN 901/HQ Building and the Reagan Test Site (RTS) primary administrative facility, Building 1010. Common deficiencies include inadequate building utilities (electrical and air conditioning, both adequacy and lack of controls) and grossly inadequate toilet facilities.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	U.S. Army Pacific

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-2	C-4	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-4

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

Requirements for functional targetry are being met by innovative work-arounds but their life cycles cannot be predicted. USARPAC has programmed ranges for construction to correct both quality and quantity deficiencies. A new Army Range facility on Okinawa, which includes a shoot house, is in the MilCon program. The 9th RSC centers on Maui, Hilo, American Samoa, and Guam are programmed for upgrades under the MilCon and S/RM programs; and facilities on Saipan, which were previously unreported, will gain visibility in FY03.

MOBILITY – C-3

Current fixed wind airfields are not designed for today's aircrafts or payloads. S/RM repair projects are planned for short term fixes while major upgrades under the MilCon program are being evaluated. Repairs to Kawaihae Harbor (Hawaii) and siting to berth LSV is programmed under S/RM. Naha Port (Okinawa) renovation and dredging are ongoing and programmed under the Facility Improvement Program (FIP).

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION – C-4

Facility at Fort Wainwright requires improvement with SRM funding.

SUPPLY – C-3

Using direct delivery supply system to reduce facility requirements. Required facilities will be repaired, uneconomical and excesses will be demolished. In Japan, 15% of the warehouses will be replaced under the Facility Improvement Program. Okinawa fuel facility improvements are programmed as projects under the Facility Improvement Program (FIP).

MEDICAL – C-3

The Fort Wainwright rating will improve with the completion of the new medical facility to replace Bassett Army hospital. Okinawa and Kure requirements are met at neighboring USAF and USMC facilities, respectively. The Fort Shafter rating improvement will improve when MEDCOM programmed improvement projects are completed.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

The Army Family Housing Master Plan currently projects upgrading the quality of housing units to green by FY07. Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UEPH) in Alaska and Hawaii are being improved under the Whole Barracks Renewal (WBR) program; Alaska will be completed by FY06 and Hawaii in FY07. Japan barracks are being improved with Barracks Upgrade Program (BUP).

The interim fix for USARPAC-wide Senior Enlisted and Officer UPH shortfall is to use the transient guesthouses, and conversion/diversion of excess family housing quarters. Fitness Center improvements will be sought under the Army Facility Strategy (AFS) Program. Major renovation to the AAFES facility at Fort Shafter should improve ratings. Kure/Akizuki requirement is being satisfied by facilities at Iwakuni MCAS. Okinawa requirements being satisfied by facilities on neighboring USMC and USAF installations.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-4

Fort Wainwright Central Heating and Power Plant (CHPP) and utility systems may limit SBCT fielding without adequate funding. Electrical distribution systems at Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks requires improvements to meet current design standards. Improvements to the Schofield Barracks Wastewater Treatment Plant are planned if privatization is determined to be uneconomical.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Army National Guard

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-4	C-4	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-3	C-4	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-4

Although priority to ARNG Readiness Centers and upgrades to these facilities received higher funding priority, required upgrades to existing facilities continue to fall below the funded level. Added attention has, however, been given to Division Redesign Study and Weapons of Mass Destruction requirements within the Military Construction program.

MOBILITY – C-4

Mobility remained C-4 due to inadequate funding to support repair and maintenance requirements of aging road networks, airfield pavements and airfield facilities. Many facilities such as railheads and roads on training sites were built during or prior to WWII and are failing.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Larger end items and modernization requirements of Organizational Maintenance Shops and Combined Support Maintenance Shops have driven space requirements higher without benefit of adequate funding to keep pace. Most shops were constructed prior to 1970 and as a result are not adequate to support current equipment. As the new approved criteria are applied in RPLANS, these shortfalls will become more pronounced over time.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION – C-3

The ARNG has no R&D functions, however, some facilities were identified as RDTE. Real Property Inventory records for these facilities are being adjusted to reflect the current non-RDTE use.

SUPPLY – C-3

Funding for Military Construction projects to keep up with growing space requirements continues to lag behind these ever-changing requirements for larger supply facilities. The quality of existing supply space continues to lag behind construction criteria upgrades. The ARNG is moving to a more businesslike logistics environment emphasizing on time receipt as opposed to storage. However, the most important aspect of this is to ensure those supply and storage facilities that are retained meet modern requirements. Given the age and inability to meet current criteria, those facilities that will require either restoration or replacement (modernization).

MEDICAL – C-4

Even though the quantity of Medical facilities is C-2, these facilities remain at C-4 due to inadequate funding to upgrade/modernize existing facilities. Again, changes in criteria and requirements have rendered many older facilities obsolete, requiring replacement.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

Administrative space requires upgrade/modernization in many cases. Sufficient funding has not been available to keep up with this requirement.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

Major shortage of Enlisted, Senior NCO and Officers quarters. Army standard billeting to satisfy Annual Training (AT) and school requirements is not available. W.W. II wood is still prevalent in the inventory.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Most Training Centers owned by the ARNG were acquired from the Army and other DOD components after W.W. II. Utility infrastructure replacement is required at most of these sites. Adequate funding has not been available to accomplish this.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Military District of Washington

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2	C-2	C-3	C-1	C-3	C-4	C-2	C-4	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-2

- a. Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: Fort AP Hill lacks MOUT (Urban Training) facility to support unit requests for urban training. Fort AP Hill lacks headquarters facilities to house companies, battalions or brigades training on AP Hill ranges. Fort McNair lacks general instructional space (61,798 square feet shortage) to support the National Defense University (NDU). This shortage will increase 125,000 square feet by FY05. Fort Myer lacks training space for the U.S. Army Band (22,519 square feet shortage) and headquarters space (83,929 square feet shortage) for the Old Guard.
- b. Risks to Readiness: Fort AP Hill cannot support unit requests for urban training. Fort AP Hill cannot support effective M16 Rifle, M60 Machine gun, MK19 grenade launcher and sniper rifle training. Fort Myer cannot support training and the ceremonial mission of the US Army Band.
- c. Plan to further improve Rating: Fort AP Hill has requested MCA to construct a MOUT site and maintenance facilities at training area base camps. Fort Myer has request MCA to construct headquarters facilities for the Old Guard. Fort McNair has requested MCA to expand NDU facilities.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

- a. Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: Fort Meade lacks 25,370 square feet of installation vehicle maintenance facility. Fort AP Hill lacks 11,125 square feet of installation maintenance facility space. Fort Myer's Old Guard motor pool has deteriorated beyond normal repair. Aging maintenance facilities at Fort McNair, Fort Myers, Fort Meade and Fort Hamilton lack bathrooms, locker rooms, and utilities.
- b. Risks to readiness: Dilapidated Fort Myer Old Guard (TOG) maintenance facility reduces the Old Guard's ceremonial and contingency missions efficiency and response times.
- c. Plan to Raise Rating to at least C-2: Fort Myer, Fort McNair, Fort Hamilton and Fort Meade have initiated MCA to renovate, repair and expand aging motor pools.

SUPPLY – C-3

- a. Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: Fort Meade (93,560 gallon shortage) and Fort Hamilton (43,000 gallon shortage) lack vehicle fuel storage. Fort Meade and Fort Myer lack ammunition storage space to support mission.
- b. Risks to Readiness: Fort Meade's lack of storage space could delay response times to Anti-Terrorism Force Protection incidents and EOD force protection operations. Fort Myer's lack of consolidated ammunition storage complicates their ceremonial scheduling.
- c. Plan to raise Rating to at least C-2. Fort Myer is initiating a space consolidation plan and OMA projects to consolidate ammunition storage.

MEDICAL – C-4

- a. Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: Fort AP Hill lacks a dental facility (10,824 square feet shortage). Fort AP Hill needs a new medical clinic. Fort Myer's medical clinic needs new utilities and laboratory. Fort McNair's medical and dental clinics lack office space, bathrooms, functioning utilities, and handicapped access. Fort Meade's medical warehouse is old and deteriorating.
- b. Risks to Readiness: Fort AP Hill lacks facilities to support a dental program. Fort Myer's laboratory deficiencies slow medical support. Lack of bathrooms and utilities at Fort McNair reduces quality of life. Fort AP Hill will continue to work in WWII wood at a reduced efficiency.
- c. Plan to raise Rating to at least C-2:

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

- a. Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: Fort Hamilton has substandard (small) family housing units. Fort Belvoir lacks 379 family housing dwelling. Fort Meade lacks 263 family housing dwellings. Fort AP Hill lacks 23,737 square feet of Post Exchange facility. Fort AP Hill lacks dining facilities (24,479 square feet shortage) to support training units. Fort Meade (53,000 square feet shortage), Fort McNair (36,000 square feet shortage) and Fort Myer's (22,702 square feet shortage) fitness centers are undersized. Fort Meade lacks 93,160 square feet in its Child Development Center. Fort Belvoir, Fort Meade, Fort Myer and Fort McNair lack quality barracks for NIMA, DINFO, The Old Guard, and the Military Police respectively.
- b. Risks to Readiness: Forts Meade, McNair and Myer will continue to lack facilities for soldier fitness. Fort Meade will continue to turn away families needed childcare. Fort Meade and Fort Belvoir will continue to lack quality housing for non-TRADOC service schools. Fort AP Hill will continue to provide insufficient facilities for training units.
- c. Plan to raise Rating to at least C-2: Fort Meade, McNair and Myer have requested MCA to replace or expand existing gymnasiums. Fort Meade has requested MCA to construct a new CDC. Fort Meade, Fort Belvoir and Fort Hamilton are initiating Residential Community Initiative (RCI) projects to upgrade Family Housing. Fort Meade, Fort Myer and Fort McNair have requested OMA (BUP) projects to upgrade Unaccompanied Housing to 1+1 standards.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

- a. Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: Utilities at Fort Hamilton, Meade, McNair and Myer have reached their effective life span and need replacement.
- b. Risks to Readiness: Installations can no longer maintain supporting utilities.
- c. Plan to raise Rating to at least C-2: Forts Hamilton, Meade, McNair and Myer are digitizing and GIS'ing utility maps to improve inventory and maintenance. MDW is executing privatization contracts for water, sewer and power at Fort Meade and Fort Belvoir.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Military Traffic Management Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-1	C-1	NA	C-2	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-1

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

There is no risk to military readiness due to this C-3 rating. This rating is driven by a shortage of training ranges and facilities. MOTSU has a requirement for an indoor range. There are no existing facilities that satisfy this requirement. Bremerhaven has a requirement for a Company level HQs building and a Training Aid Support Center. Both requirements are currently being adequately met by using existing facilities. The IFS and RPLANS databases that generate these requirements are being worked to assign the correct category codes and adjust the requirements as necessary.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

There is no risk to readiness associated with this C-3 rating. It is due to the reported shortage in housing and community facilities. The quality of Military Ocean Terminal-Sunny Point housing facilities is inadequate. They are over 30 years old and have electrical and mechanical utilities that are degraded and deteriorated. The small military population at Bremerhaven is adequately served by existing on and off post facilities. The IFS and RPLANS databases that generate these requirements are currently being worked to assign the correct category codes and adjust the requirements as necessary.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Army Materiel Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-1	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

The ratings for AMC ISR FY02 Operation & Training are C-3/C-2 (Quality/Quantity). This rating is the same as last year.

Reason for low rating: These facilities do not meet the ISR standards for quality due to leaking roofs, plumbing, HVAC deficiencies, and deterioration of interior and exterior structures.

Scope of shortfall: There are seventeen AMC installations with a C-3 (Amber) rating and C-4 (Red) rating in the Operations and Training subgrouping. They are Redstone Arsenal, Letterkenny AD, Ft Monmouth, Tobyhanna AD, Adelphi Labs, Bluegrass AD, McAlester AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Sierra AD, Tooele AD, Watervliet Arsenal, Aberdeen PG, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Detroit Arsenal, Picatinny Arsenal, Red River AD and Selfridge AG. They have an improvement cost to C-2 condition of \$40 million and a new construction cost to C-2 condition of \$121 million.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: For the short-term, there is no impact to Military Readiness. However, for the long term the current funding shortfall may impact future readiness and training of assigned military personnel.

Plans to raise ratings to C-2: DA plans to raise the ratings through implementing the Army Facility Strategy (AFS). AFS is incorporated into AMC's Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) to allocate resources.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION – C-3

The ratings for AMC ISR FY02 RDT&E are C-3/C-1 (Quality/Quantity). This rating is the same as last year.

Reason for low rating: These facilities do not meet the ISR standards for quality due to leaking roofs and HVAC deficiencies.

Scope of shortfall: There are five AMC installations with a C-3 (Amber) rating and two with a C-4 (Red) rating. They are Ft Monmouth, Picatinny Arsenal, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Red River AD, Redstone Arsenal, Rock Island Arsenal and Tooele AD. They have an improvement cost to C-2 condition of \$49 million and a new construction cost to C-2 condition of \$4 million.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: For the short-term, there is no impact to Military Readiness. However, for the long term the current funding shortfall may impact future readiness or affect the development of weapon systems and munitions.

Plans to raise ratings to C-2: The improvements and new construction of R&D facilities are included in AMC's CIS.

MEDICAL – C-3

The ratings for AMC ISR FY02 Medical are C-3/C-3 (Quality/Quantity). This rating is the same as last year.

Reason for low rating: These facilities do not meet the ISR standards for quality due to the poor condition of bathrooms, utilities and HVAC.

Scope of shortfall: There are eight AMC installations with a C-3 (Amber) rating and two installations with a C-4 (Red) rating. They are Aberdeen Proving Ground, Blue Grass AD, Letterkenny AD, McAlester AAP, Picatinny Arsenal, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Soldier System Center, Tobyhanna AD, Tooele AD and Watervliet Arsenal. They have an improvement cost to C-2 condition of \$4.6 million and a new construction cost to C-2 condition of \$26 million.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: This amber condition has a minor impact to military readiness; off-post civilian providers are meeting the medical needs of civilian employees.

Plans to raise ratings to C-2: The Installation Status Report (ISR) results are reported to MEDCOM staff to program necessary repairs.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

The ratings for AMC ISR FY02 Community and Housing are C-3/C-2 (Quality/Quantity). This rating is the same as last year.

Reason for low rating: The housing facilities do not meet the ISR standards for quality due to advancing age, lead paint, substandard bathrooms, deteriorating roofs, deteriorating HVAC, inoperable sliding doors and windows, the need to upgrade kitchens, removal of underground oil storage tanks and lighting improvements.

Scope of shortfall: There are sixteen AMC installations with a C-3 (Amber) rating and or C-4 (Red) ratings. They are Redstone Arsenal, Letterkenny AD, Fort Monmouth, Tobyhanna AD, Bluegrass AD, McAlester AAP, Tooele AD, Watervliet Arsenal, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Soldier Systems Center, Anniston AD, Detroit Arsenal, Picatinny Arsenal, Red River AD and Selfridge AG. They have a Housing improvement cost to C-2 condition of \$85.8 million and a new construction cost to C-2 condition of \$147.6 million. They have a Community improvement cost to C-2 condition of \$102 million and a new construction cost to C-2 condition of \$62 million.

Potential Risk to Military readiness: The impact to military readiness is moderate in that some needs are being met by off inventory leased back housing. However, the moral of military members can be impacted by the deteriorating condition of on-post housing.

Plans to raise rating to C-2: DA plans to raise the ratings through implementing the Army Facility Strategy (AFS) and the Barrack Upgrade Program (BUP). These DA programs are incorporated into AMC's Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) to allocate resources.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	U.S. Army South

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	NA	C-4	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

GENERAL:

All ratings and comments reflect the conditions at USARSO's sole installation, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

The Operation and Training Facilities overall rating is C-3, mainly due to the condition of existing facilities assigned to the 65th Reserve Support Command (RSC). They are using buildings for training and instruction originally built as small two bedroom family housing units in a row house configuration of eight units. This deficiency will be corrected when the new 65th RSC HQ project is completed by FY03. General training requirements are being fulfilled utilizing a renovated warehouse, however it too is deficient because the classrooms are separated only by modular furniture partitions, which do not extend to the true ceiling. This is disruptive as sound travels freely from one classroom area to the other. There are no swimming pool or firing ranges at Fort Buchanan. Mission training requirements for soldiers are being met thru ISSA's and MOA's to use the existing facilities of the Puerto Rico Army National Guard sites in distant locations within Puerto Rico. Training and operation requirements have been identified and programmed in our MilCon program.

MOBILITY – C-3

Current airfield facilities and pavements are provided through leases, in conjunction with Puerto Rico National Guard facilities. The current road network infrastructure capacity is insufficient to meet the projected workload of the command according to a traffic capacity analysis of the arterial roadway network and major intersections. Several scattered projects have been completed to upgrade the conditions of the current road network. The more costly recommendations of the study have been programmed to upgrade the infrastructure within post to at least C-2.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Existing facilities are inadequate to cover the shortage of maintenance facilities for central wash, vehicle maintenance and general repair. Our actual solution was to construct a facility with the Puerto Rico National Guard some 1 1/2 hours travel time from Fort Buchanan. While inconvenient, it will provide for most of our needs. Several facilities have been identified, through the MilCon program, to cover this deficiency and bring up this rating.

SUPPLY – C-4

Current storage facilities are in poor condition, not high enough for modern automation or rack system. All these projects have been identified in the master plan and programmed to upgrade the C-ratings. The General Services Administration (GSA) is providing fueling services at this time.

MEDICAL – C-3

The Health Services Command (HSC) medical clinic was originally renovated to support a pre-USARSO population. The clinics have identified personnel, equipment and facility requirement deficiencies. At this time, temporary structures (6 trailers) have been installed to support the increasing demand. A new Health and Dental clinic project is being programmed to replace existing facilities.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

The Army Family Housing revitalization project has been programmed and approved but execution was halted due to the moratorium. This project consisted of revitalizing 215 quarters for a total cost of \$25M. Although the child development center is rated C-1, this facility is operating under several waivers and is not up to standards. A new facility, programmed for FY01, is also subject to the moratorium. A new joint Commissary and PX project has been completed (first phase – building construction and front parking). A new guest lodging facility was recently completed and is fully operational. Several community facility projects which were scheduled to correct the existing shortfalls, i.e., teen center, youth center and physical fitness center expansions are on hold due to the moratorium. A new barracks and dining facility project has been programmed to replace existing facilities.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Existing Primary Distribution lines are reaching the end of their useful life. Primary feeder lines are over 18 years old, they can only handle 50% of its original capacity. Installation's Primary Distribution system consist of (3) 13.2 KV feeders, one of which has been repaired and the other two feeders remain to be repaired. Utility Privatization efforts are in progress based on DoD Mandate. Several projects to improve the quality of services has been programmed, but put on hold due to the moratorium.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-4	C-3	C-3	C-1	C-1	C-4	C-4	C-4	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-4

No assets at this installation: Due to existing requirements in this category, an overall rating of C-4 was assigned.

MOBILITY – C-3

Due to existing requirements for Non-Organizational Parking, an overall rating of C-3 was assigned.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Amber rating for toilet/shower/locker rooms for maintenance facilities.

MEDICAL – C-4

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-4

Due to existing requirements for Administrative facilities an overall rating of C-4 was assigned.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

Due to existing requirements for 17 non-existent post facilities an overall rating of C-4 was assigned.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Army Reserve Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS :

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

The first factor causing the low rating is the aging Training Centers - USAR infrastructure. The United States greatly expanded the United States Army Reserve (USAR) during the decade of the 1950s, thus creating a large construction bubble (see chart 1). These centers are nearing the end of their economic life. The Military Construction requirement to replace this aging infrastructure greatly exceeds the USAR's appropriated funding.

The second factor is a requirement for additional space and facilities. Many centers are overcrowded. Because the population is shifting, the USAR has excess facilities in old market areas and insufficient funds to construct reserve center complexes in the new recruiting markets.

The USAR has many new innovative initiatives to cope with the facilities dilemma stated above. The ultimate goal of these initiatives is to "Build Pride" in the facility, soldier, and unit. The plan, implemented in FY96, to increase our overall facility condition to a C-1 rating includes:

- a. Investment based Operation & Maintenance Army Reserve (OMAR) funding. The USAR targets our OMAR funds to first sustain the current facility condition. The next priority is to improve "Amber" condition facilities to a "Green" condition. The USAR continues to see an increase in both "Green" and "Red" facilities as expected.
- b. No soldier should live in a "worst" or "Red" facility. The USAR either revitalizes or eliminates "worst" facilities from the inventory. The USAR strategy to eliminate "Red" facilities includes Military Construction, Real Property Exchanges, Leases, Troop Construction and Full Facility Revitalization projects.

MOBILITY – C-3

The C.E. Kelly Support Center, Parks RFTA, Devens RFTA, Fort Dix, Fort Hunter-Liggett, and Fort McCoy have adequate quantity and quality Mobility type facilities. There is no impact on mobilization and minimal impact on unit readiness.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

The Army Reserve Maintenance Facilities (primarily Organization Maintenance Support (OMS) facilities) are an integral part of the Operations & Training, Training Centers - USAR. The strategy focusing on Operations and Training buildings will cause this category of facility to degrade to C-4 within 5 years. The current condition impacts USAR readiness as soldiers lack adequate facilities in which to conduct home stations training related to equipment maintenance and repair. Improvement of this category to C-2 requires; funding sustainment at 100%, \$100M additional MilCon and \$50M in Restoration.

SUPPLY – C-3

The C-3 rating has a minimal impact on readiness.

MEDICAL – C-3

The impact on readiness is minimal. The installations either have an adequate quantity and quality or receive the support from adjacent bases or community.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

This type of facility is found on C.E. Kelly Support Center, Parks RFTA, Devens RFTA, Fort Dix, Fort Hunter-Liggett and Fort McCoy. The USAR has no requirement for these facilities at our Regional Support Command installations. The C-4 quantity rating for the Regional Support Command installations causes the overall rating. When this is factored, the overall rating is C-2.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

There is minimal impact to readiness resulting from this C-3 condition.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

The Army Reserve Command has privatized or is in the process of privatizing all utility distribution systems.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Forces Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

GENERAL:

The Focused Facility Strategy program will continue to improve quality ratings and satisfy the need for permanent facilities. Maintenance and repair projects are ongoing at most installations in attempts to improve quality ratings and facility shortfalls are being addressed through proposed projects in the Five Year Defense Plan (FYDP). Installation conditions are improving but the process is slow.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: The C-3 rating in this area is quantity driven. Ranges, Training Support Facilities, National Guard and Reserve Training Centers and Aviation Unit Operations Buildings received poor ratings.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: New training facilities and continued efforts at range modernization will help prevent lapses in readiness.

Plan to Raise Ratings: Range projects and training facilities are programmed for many FORSCOM installations in the immediate future.

MOBILITY – C-3

Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality driven. Improvements indicate Airfield Parking and Pavements need repair.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: Daily training and operations can be hindered by poor pavement conditions. Strategic mobilization capability is vital to rapid deployment.

Plan to Raise Ratings: Maintenance and repair projects are ongoing with future projects being identified for funding. The Army Power Projection Program (AP3) continues to support MilCon funding of additional deployment infrastructure to improve our current posture.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: FORSCOM installations continue to operate maintenance functions from inadequate and/or temporary facilities.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: Maintenance and production efficiency is affected having to use inadequate facilities.

Plan to Raise Ratings: Construction of maintenance facilities throughout FORSCOM installations are programmed based on the Facility Strategy Program guidelines. New facilities will improve quantity and quality ratings.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION – C-3

Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: Because FORSCOM has very few RDTE facilities, one C-3 facility at Fort Bragg caused the overall C-3 quality rating.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: Fort Bragg 2002 ISR input did not address the RDTE facility.

Plan to Raise Ratings: Maintenance and repair needed on existing facilities. No RDTE facilities are planned for construction.

SUPPLY – C-3

Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality and quantity driven. The quantity rating remained C-3 in 2002, based on allowances changes from HQDA in 2001.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: Temporary and inadequate facilities are being used. The “just in time” delivery system allows for less storage space in some circumstances. Bunkers are being used at some installations for storage.

Plan to Raise Ratings: Supply and storage facilities are not high priority and only one unit storage project is programmed in FY06.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality and quantity driven. Personnel are working in inadequate facilities.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: Various facility types are being used for administrative purposes. Personnel are working in inadequate facilities.

Plan to Raise Ratings: There is one Operations Facility project planned for FY05.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quantity driven.

Potential Risk to Military Readiness: In addition to the effects of working in inadequate facilities, inadequate living conditions cause morale problems for single soldiers in barracks and married soldiers and their families assigned to family housing units. Lack of community facilities also contributes to poor morale.

Plan to Raise Ratings: Numerous barracks renovation and construction projects are planned for FORSCOM installations. In addition, projects such as Solder Support Centers, Fire Station, Chapel, Physical Fitness Center, Education Center and Child Development Centers are being planned. The Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) will alleviate Family Housing shortages.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Nature and Extent of Deficiencies: The C-3 rating is quality driven and based on age of utilities.

Risk to Military Readiness: Systems failures can impede garrison activities.

Plan to Raise Ratings: Privatization of utilities will improve quality ratings. There are maintenance and repair projects ongoing at some installations but not extensively due to lack of funding.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Medical Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-3	C-3	C-1

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

At Fort Sam Houston the C-3 rating results from poor condition of small arms ranges, general instruction buildings and applied instruction buildings due to inadequate maintenance resources and age. Continued use of these substandard facilities will compromise the ability to adequately train Army medics thus reducing readiness of the fighting forces. A total of 202,000 square feet of instructional facilities and 217 small arms range firing points are rated C-4. Range Modernization deficiencies have been made known to the Army Range Prioritization Board for correction. At Walter Reed Army Medical Center the Training/Instructional Facilities are currently rated C-3, because there are only a few high quality VTC and instructional facilities (e.g., Chaplain School, 91-C School, and Conference Center in Bldg. 11) on post. However, there is a high demand for additional training/instructional facilities and WRAMC has programmed additional training/instruction facilities to meet mission requirements.

MOBILITY – C-3

At Fort Sam Houston the C-3 rating results from deteriorated, unused aviation facilities that have received minimum maintenance since flying missions ceased. The deteriorated facilities should have minimal adverse impact on readiness, since mission requirements have ceased. At total of 37,000 SY of airfield pavements representing 97% of total assets are rated C-4. These facilities are being removed or converted to other uses such as organizational parking through use of OMA funds. If funding can be sustained for these efforts the rating should increase to C-2 by FY03. At WRAMC, roadways are C-3 because the roadways require continual maintenance and improvements for curbs, gutters and pavement. WRAMC has projects in place to repair /resurface the roadway areas on Main Post, Forest Glen Section, and Glen Haven housing area annually through requirement contracts. Also, because WRAMC employees do not have sufficient on post parking, this area is consistently rated C-3. The construction of an additional parking structure is programmed for FY03 on the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) at Main Post. This should alleviate this problem to some degree. Since WRAMC is within the National Capital Region (NCR) we are bound by both the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) and GSA requirements to reduce emissions in the NCR that is a non-attainment area. Hence, we are limited to only 1 parking space per three employees and must support transportation management initiatives, i.e., ride-sharing, vanpooling, etc. No change is expected in the immediate future. WRAMC's helipads require the appropriate fire safety requirements for concrete slabs to support fire equipment, i.e., the Halon Extinguishers (NFPA & OSHA requirements), restriping, etc. WRAMC currently has a project to upgrade both helicopter pads to current NFPA and safety standards which, when funded, will change the C-3 rating to C-1.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Fort Detrick received a C-3 rating for quantity of maintenance facilities because the RPLANS space-planning algorithm automatically generates a requirement for a central wash facility. They have an organizational wash platform that meets all requirements for the tactical vehicles. In addition, Detrick has a Morale, Welfare and Recreation coin-operated car wash facility that accommodate government vehicles. This requirement has been edited in RPLANS and will be reflected accurately next year. WRAMC's maintenance facilities are adequate in quality (C-2); however, WRAMC has an RPLANS requirement for additional square footage (C-3) to support and maintain the aged facilities. Further analysis of these requirements will be developed in the Facility Programming System (FPS), based on the FY02-09 ASIP and equipment requirements, and updated in RPLANS. The FY02 ISR reflects adjustments to the facility requirements, however, until adequate funding is received and the aged maintenance facilities are repaired, renovated or demolished and replaced, the rating will probably remain C-3.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION – C-3

At WRAMC the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP, Building 54) is rated as C-4 due to health, life and safety deficiencies as well as aging mechanical systems within the existing building. AFIP has programmed over \$90 million in projects (\$10 million per year over 9 years) to correct these deficiencies. These life, health and safety projects are currently proposed on the master plan and until funding received the C-4 rating will remain.

SUPPLY – C-3

Fort Detrick received a C-3 rating for quantity because the RPLANS space-planning algorithm generates a requirement for a land vehicle fuel storage facility (gas station). Gasoline for their GSA leased vehicle fleet is included in the monthly rate. They also obtained authorization to use the AAFES gas station for these vehicles. There is no requirement to maintain this type of facility. This requirement was edited in RPLANS and will be reflected accurately next year. RPLANS also shows that Detrick has a shortage of unit storage buildings. They have verified unit storage requirements and will pursue funding for the construction of a centralized unit storage building to satisfy this requirement.

At Fort Sam Houston, the condition of storage facilities has deteriorated due to lack of maintenance resources while the quantity deficit reflects a lag in reducing requirements to reflect the implementation of “just-in-time” logistics initiatives. Continued use of the substandard facilities may compromise their ability to support active and reserve medical support units. A total of 160,000 square feet of storage facilities are rated C-4. Operations & Maintenance funded renovation projects are being pursued to bring storage facilities to adequate facility standards and realign facility use. RPLANS edits are being accomplished on a continuing basis to reduce storage requirements to reflect implementation of the “just-in-time” concepts. If OMA funding can be sustained, a rating of C-2 should be attained by FY04.

MEDICAL – C-4

The main healthcare delivery facility at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 2, has aging mechanical systems and must be repaired/replaced before the rating can be upgraded. The existing configuration of the hospital (old wards) makes it hard to adapt to the current medical standards. An existing Master Plan project is scheduled to study the options available to reconfigure the hospital to meet the current needs.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

At Fort Sam Houston the condition of many administrative facilities has deteriorated severely due to lack of maintenance resulting in a C-4 rating. These facilities are largely excess to our requirements, and drain resources from other mission support areas. Continued use of resources

for maintenance of excess administrative facilities will have a long-term adverse impact on overall readiness. Over 700,000 square feet of administrative facilities are excess to our requirements and are currently vacant. Demolition of these facilities has been hampered by their designation, or eligibility for designation, as historical structures. Our plan is to remove these vacant buildings from our asset administrative facility inventory thru "Enhanced Use Leases" or other adaptive reuse. Three of the largest vacant buildings, totaling 515,764 square feet, have been leased to Weston Corp for up to 50 years. Several other buildings are being evaluated for leasing or other adaptive reuses in order to reduce the excess assets.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

Fort Detrick received a C-3 rating for quantity of Family Housing because they have only 72 percent of their calculated requirement. There was a family housing replacement project for FY01 to demolish and rebuild 48 family housing units. Building these 48 units as an addition instead of replacement would have a significant positive impact on this rating and on soldier morale at Fort Detrick. We are requesting through housing channels that this project be modified to add the 48 units rather than to "replace." Detrick received a C-4 rating for quantity of Other Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (OUPH) because of a shortage of these facilities. The existing facilities are WW II wood buildings. We are working with Housing personnel to program a replacement project for these facilities. Detrick received a C-3 rating for quantity of Dining Facilities because the existing facility is not large enough to serve the increased population. There is an MCA project in the FY03 program that will replace this facility. Detrick received a C-4 rating for quantity of Post Exchange facilities because the majority of the PX elements are located in WW II temporary wood buildings that are not large enough for the population served. Detrick and MEDCOM continue to work with AAFES to program a project for a new PX facility. Similarly, Detrick received a C-3 rating for quantity of Commissary space because the existing Commissary is not large enough for the population served. They continue to work with DeCA to program a project for a new Commissary. Detrick received a C-3 rating for quantity of Community Support facilities due to a lack of sports fields and Army Community Services Center. They have formulated a community park plan that will add additional ball fields, and have programmed an MCA project for an Army Community Services Center as part of the FY04 program.

At Fort Sam Houston the condition of many housing units and barracks has deteriorated due to the limited maintenance resources available. Existing family housing units meet only 81% of requirements with MilCon programming of additional facilities delayed by the planned Residential Community Initiative (RCI) to provide privatized housing. Existing Enlisted UPH barracks meet only 49% of requirements with MilCon projects receiving little support. Continued use of substandard housing and barracks degrades the soldier quality of life with related degradation of readiness. A total of 187 family housing units are rated C-3 with most of these in the "Harris Heights" housing area. A total of 2,118 Enlisted UPH barracks spaces are rated C-4. Four other phased projects are programmed for future years to completely replace this deteriorated housing area. A phased, OMA-funded project began in FY02 for renovation of 1,036 barracks spaces in building 1350 and should be completed by FY05 if funding is obtained in a timely manner.

Concurrent projects for other, smaller barracks will be undertaken concurrently. MilCon projects for additional family housing and student barracks are being programmed but are not supported by higher headquarters at this time. These MilCon projects will be required to meet quantity requirements for barracks and bring overall ratings up to C-2.

At WRAMC, the EUPH is rated C-4 because WRAMC's barracks do not meet current Army "1+1" barracks standards. Additionally, EUPH dormitory space is an outdated 1970 VOLAR series facility, Bldg. 14 (Abrams Hall). In FY01, WRAMC programmed a barracks upgrade program (BUP) project to upgrade the facility to Army Standards. However, WRAMC is meeting its mission requirement for quantity of barracks facilities for EUPH in Bldg. 14. The current Barracks Upgrade project will, upon completion, change the rating to C-1.

WRAMC's other UPH was rated C-4 for quantity because the Directorate of Community Activities (DCA) has identified additional UPH to support WRAMC's student and transient populations. This is because the ASIP numbers in FPS and RPLANS must be adjusted to reflect the requirement for transient on-post housing on Main Section. Conversely, the UPH rating for quality was rated C-2 for the transient guest housing on Main Section because the "Mologne House" and Building 17 are in excellent condition.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Army
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Army Test and Evaluation Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-4	C-4	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-4

- The rating for ATEC ISR FY02 was been impacted significantly by two facility types in this class causing the lower quality rating overall- Information Management facilities (White Sands C-4, Yuma C-4, Dugway C-3) & Training/Instruction facilities (White Sands C-4, Yuma C-2, Dugway C-3).
- Reason for the low rating: In the Information Management facilities and the Training/Instruction facilities the problems are the same. They are not adequate to meet the defined requirement for the facility in terms of technology and function. Workspace needs improvement to eliminate the presence of asbestos. The facility infrastructure cannot accommodate electrical and communication upgrades necessary for today's requirements.
- Scope of shortfall: All three ATEC installations are reporting minimal or below capabilities. They have a renovation to C-2 condition cost of \$1.4 M for Training/Instruction facilities and \$8.4M for Information Management facilities.
- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: The impact on military readiness is minimal in that these shortfalls are at Headquarters, Major Subordinate Command or testing installations. These shortfalls will however impact future readiness and ability to meet transition goals by impacting the testing of current and future military equipment.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: ATEC as part of the POM FY04-09 submission identified major MilCon projects that will significantly impact the C-4 rating at White Sands.

MOBILITY – C-4

- The significant facility types causing this rating are Road & Trail Network and Airfield Pavements. White Sands rated roads C-4 and Dugway rated the Airfield Pavement C-4.
- Reason for the low rating: The reason for the low rating is based on the poor condition of the roads at two of our geographically largest installations, White Sands and Yuma. The amount of roadways is significant and is subjected to the extremes of weather from a desert environment. Many roads, designed for smaller trucks (both in weight and length), need wider turning radii and major repair/repaving to accommodate the heavier and longer vehicles used today. Also of note, Dugway Proving Ground has an airfield pavement rating of C-4 (Quality). A number of agencies use Dugway's airfield, primary being the Air Force and Air National Guard, who use the airfield as a divert option or safe haven for aircraft operating within the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR). The Army's primary use is to receive chemical agent shipments in support of Dugway's mission as a DoD Major Range and Test Facility (MRTF) and as DOD's Chemical and Biological (CB) Reliance Test Center. As facility funding has become scarce, little or no maintenance was performed on roads or airfield pavement. As a result, many of them have deteriorated significantly over time.

- Scope of shortfall: The ATEC roadway renovation cost to condition C-2 is \$194 million. The Air pavement renovation cost to C-2 is \$36 million.
- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: The impact on military readiness is significant. If major renovation is not undertaken at the Dugway Airfield it must be closed or severely limited for use. This will impact National Command operations to utilize the Michael Army Airfield. In addition the closure will impact future readiness and ability to meet transition goals by impacting the testing of current and future military equipment.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: ATEC as part of the POM FY02-07 submission identified major MilCon projects that will significantly impact the C-4 rating at White Sands for roads and C-4 at Dugway for the Airfield. An additional effort made the MAAF a known candidate for AT/FP and DERF funding. To date no specific projects have been approved. Identification of these shortfalls as part of future MCA data call will continue to be made.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

- The significant facility types causing this rating are Vehicle Maintenance facilities at White Sands. This was rated C-4.
- Reason for the low rating: The reason for the low rating is based on the poor condition of these maintenance facilities and the need to add additional capabilities in the form of central wash facilities and improve the Missile Assembly buildings. In addition Dugway rated their maintenance facilities as C-3. This was due to limited funding that has not allowed the upkeep of vehicle maintenance shops.
- Scope of shortfall: The ATEC renovation cost to condition C-2 is \$7.7 million overall. The portion for White Sands alone is \$5.7M.
- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: The impact on military readiness is minimal in that these shortfalls are at testing installations. These shortfalls will however impact future readiness and ability to meet transition goals by impacting the testing of current and future military equipment.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: ATEC as part of the POM FY02-07 submission identified major MilCon project for vehicle maintenance facility facilities that will significantly impact the C-4 rating at White Sands. The specific projects, however, were not approved as part of the FYDP. Identification of these shortfalls as part of future MCA data call will be made.

It should be noted that ATEC has no production facilities.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION – C-3

- The vast majority of facility types in this range has low ratings at all three ATEC installations, and represents the core business base for these installations and their assigned mission.
- Reason for low rating: The reasons for these facilities low ratings are that they do not meet the current standards for laboratory, research, and computer facilities. These facilities support the ATEC mission of research, development, and testing in areas such as chemistry, biology, physics, aircraft, tanks, automotive, weapons, ammunition, explosives, and propulsion. The current facilities cannot support current equipment, and design layouts do not efficiently support testing needs. In addition, as sustainment, restoration and modernization funding has become scarce, little or no routine or preventive maintenance was performed on these facilities. As a result many of the facilities are deteriorating at an increasingly accelerated rate.
- Scope of facility shortfall: The installations with these ratings are: R&D Buildings (Dugway Proving Ground C-3/C-1, Yuma Proving Ground C-2/C-1 and White Sands Missile Range C-3/C-1); R&D Facilities other than buildings (Dugway Proving Ground C-3/C-1, Yuma Proving Ground C-3/C-1 and White Sands Missile Range C-4/C-1). The total ATEC renovation cost to a C-2 condition is \$78 M, \$50M for buildings and \$28M for facilities other than buildings.

- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: These shortfalls do not only impact current military readiness but future readiness. Deteriorated laboratories and test facilities will not be able to adequately develop and test weapons to the degree of precision and quality needed for weapons to operate on future battlefields. Our soldiers may not have state of the art weapons and equipment they need to win future battles with overwhelming force.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: ATEC as part of the POM FY02-07 submission identified major MilCon projects that will significantly impact the C-4 rating at White Sands for roads and C-4 at Dugway for the Airfield. The specific projects however were not approved as part of the FYDP. Identification of these shortfalls as part of future MCA data call will be made.

SUPPLY – C-3

- The significant facility types causing this rating are Operational Fuel facilities, Bulk Fuel Facilities and Ammunition Storage facilities at White Sands. All were rated C-4.
- Reason for low rating: Bulk Fuel Facilities were turned over to DLA this past August at White Sands Missile Range. These facilities are old and deteriorated and are in need of major renovations. Adequate quantities are available, but require extensive renovation efforts.
- Scope of facility shortfall: The total ATEC renovation cost to a C-2 Condition for in this facility class is \$8.9M.
- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: These shortfalls do not only impact current military readiness but future readiness. Deteriorated facilities cannot adequately handle the distribution of fuel, which hinders mission readiness. Dependability of adequate fuel supply will be questionable when needed. Soldiers may have all their equipment and gear ready to go, but no fuel to move.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: Major renovations projects will be submitted for various fuel storage facilities. Upgrading bulk fuel storage at Hellstaff and Holoman Air Base are being developed.

MEDICAL – C-4

- The significant facility types causing this rating are Dispensaries/Clinics at both White Sands and Yuma. Both were rated C-4.
- Reason for low rating: The hospital at White Sands Missile Range was converted into a clinic and dental facility. It lacks the accommodation required for a health clinic. The Yuma Health Clinic received a C-4 rating. It is undersized and in need of repairs and increased manning levels.
- Scope of facility shortfall: The total ATEC renovation cost to a C-2 Condition for in this facility class is \$9.2M
- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: These shortfalls do not only impact current military readiness, but future readiness. Lack of adequate health facilities seriously hampers mission accomplishment and readiness.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: In coordination with MEDCOM construction projects are being developed to construct a new Health Clinic at White Sands Missile Range and address shortfalls in facilities at DPG and YPG. In addition, manning issues have been forwarded to MEDCOM for their review and action.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

- The significant facility types causing this rating is general-purpose administrative facilities at Dugway, which was rated C-3.
- Reason for low rating: Current facilities are designed for 1950's barracks and are inadequate. As situated, they create an inefficient workplace for daily operations.

- Scope of facility shortfall: The total ATEC renovation cost to a C-2 rating for in this facility class is \$ 12.0M.
- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: The impact on military readiness is minimal.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: The installation has begun a maintenance and repair project that will solve the problem. Approval of the work classification has been obtained from HQDA and the project is underway. Upon completion, Dugway administrative functions will be consolidated into a single building and the identified quality short fall will be rectified. At current funding levels anticipate that this project will be completed in two years.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

- The significant facility type causing this rating is Family Housing at DPG and YPG. (Dugway C-3/C-1, White Sands C-2/C-1 and Yuma C-3/C-1).
- Reason for low rating: Current facilities are inadequate.
- Scope of facility shortfall: The total ATEC renovation cost to a C-2 condition for in this facility class is \$25.0 million.
- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: While minimal direct risk to military readiness, substandard housing conditions negatively impacts quality of life aspects of overall readiness.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: All three activities have identified projects that will result in major improvements. In concert with the Army Family Housing Master Plan 2002 and proposed new funding all three installations are slated to complete upgrades or replacement housing completing in 2007 vice previous projections to complete in 2013. Starting in FY03 YPG and WSMR will begin new construction with projects slated at all three installations starting in FY04.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

- The facility types causing this rating are Electrical & Gas, Water and Sewers, and wastewater at all three ATEC installations. These ratings are a mix of both C-4/C-1 and C-3/C-1 (Quality/Quantity).
- Reason for low rating and Scope of facility shortfall: The ratings are based on age and condition of the utilities. The renovation to C-2 condition cost of \$73.0M. In addition to the overall condition of the utilities, some sewers are rated RED due to the fact that they are not meeting Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements.
- Potential Risk to Military Readiness: These shortfalls have a minimal effect on current military readiness.
- Plans to raise the rating for this facility class: ATEC utility systems are under review for potential privatization with a stated goal to have the decision completed by FY03. When a utility system is privatized it will be upgraded to current industry standards. However, it is expected that the utility bill will increase to pay for these upgrades. As utility bills are in the J account they will become a must-fund bill. The ability to improve the infrastructure as a result of privatization of utility systems will significantly impact the upgrade and use improved Information management tools.

For those systems, which are not economical to privatize, significant investments will be required to maintain system reliability and use. Investments have not been programmed pending the results of ongoing privatization studies.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	CINC Atlantic Fleet

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3		C-4	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

The existing facility condition and unmet requirement for waterfront, air operational, and training facilities adversely affects the reconstitution of combat ready Naval forces. Primary piers and wharves are old and deteriorated, suffering from numerous utility, structural, and mechanical deficiencies that limit hotel services, which results in facility mission being conducted with difficulty. At NS Norfolk and SUBASE New London, many piers cannot support service equipment and have insufficient utilities. Limitations must be placed upon crane use due to structural problems, and fendering systems are antiquated and ineffective. NS Norfolk's piers also have inadequate security. Shore power and full utilities/fire protection are unavailable at NWS Charleston's primary piers.

NS Norfolk's piers were not designed for today's classes of ships. SUBASE New London's piers are too short and narrow for Los Angeles and Virginia Class submarines.

NWS Yorktown's explosive loading pier has areas of concrete spalling and potholes, which makes it difficult for operators of material handling equipment to move ordnance safely for the Fleet. The installation is meeting its mission requirement of providing logistics, technical and related services to the Navy forces in support of national military strategy with difficulty.

Deficiencies at runways, parking aprons and taxiways create severe potential for foreign object damage (FOD) that has impacted safety of flight/operational readiness. Airfield Condition Surveys indicate that airfield pavements do not meet minimum pavement condition standards. Deteriorated parking aprons have degraded aviation operation by 20 percent at NS Roosevelt Roads. At NS Norfolk certain portions of the airfield pavement have disintegrated to the point of not supporting the aircraft, creating foreign object damage, and not allowing proper electrical grounding for the aircraft. Critical shortages exist in aircraft parking space at NAS Jacksonville.

Across the Fleet, many of the training facilities are overage with deteriorated building envelopes and inadequate, interior utilities that do not meet current requirements. These new requirements have forced the use of administrative, warehouse, and maintenance facilities for training. The lack of adequate training facilities has degraded the quality of training and impacted the operational readiness of fleet units. NS Norfolk has insufficient trainer facilities to support the MH-60 Helicopter Program. At SUBASE New London, SUBSCOL facility components are at the end of their useful life and are experiencing failures, which have disrupted and degraded training. SUBSCOL also lacks a facility to support the new MK-10 Submarine Escape Immersion Equipment submarine escape system. Current training facilities at Northwest do not meet ATPF Warfare Development Center ATP/FP training initiatives.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-4

The ability of maintenance and production facilities to support the reconstitution of Navy forces is poor due to inadequate maintenance hangars, AIMD, and SIMA buildings. Many maintenance hangars require major structural, mechanical, and electrical repairs to correct deficiencies. AIMD and SIMA facilities have leaking roofs, aging HVAC systems, and deteriorated interior spaces.

At NS Norfolk the quality of maintenance hangars for both fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft is substandard. Many of these squadrons are based in WWII era hangars with high maintenance needs. There is no Intermediate Maintenance facility to support the MH-60 Helicopter Program. An overall shortage of maintenance and production space has resulted in the "force fitting" of requirements into warehouses and administrative space, which are not efficient or effective for maintenance and production needs. As a result, NS Norfolk is not meeting the full mission requirement, the quality of work performed is degraded, and the operational readiness of ships, aircraft and other operational units is negatively impacted.

NWS Yorktown's facility that provides maintenance for Air-Launched missiles, including Sparrow, Phoenix, Sidewinder, Ram, and Standard missiles has HVAC, mechanical and electrical systems that are past their life expectancy. Yorktown is the only location in the United States that is capable of testing the Sparrow and Phoenix missiles. Sidewinder, Ram, and Standard missiles are tested at Yorktown and on the West Coast. The weapons tested at Yorktown are supplied to East and West Coast units for deployments. If facility systems fail, repair parts are unavailable, and temperature and humidity controlled air is not available for testing missiles; testing and maintenance of the Sparrow and Phoenix program for the United States would stop. Testing and maintenance of other weapons, including Sidewinder, Ram, and Standard Missiles, would require shipment to the West Coast for maintenance at a significant cost and turn around time.

Roosevelt Roads hangar has deteriorated to the point where occupational safety, health and fire hazards make them unsafe for human occupancy.

SUPPLY -- C-3

Inadequate supply facilities adversely affect support to the Sustainment of home-ported Navy forces. NWS Yorktown's existing igloo magazine facilities do not provide efficient storage for today's modern weapons systems, which are shipped and stowed in long rectangular containers. The Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB) has determined that many of the existing magazines contain serious safety deficiencies rendering the magazines useless for their intended purpose. There is no available magazines space at NWS Yorktown for storage of containerized missiles that are currently in the acquisition pipeline. NWS Yorktown is designated as a receiving, issuing, and storage activity for all missile systems in the Navy inventory (excluding Fleet Ballistic missiles); however, if magazine recapitalization does not occur, then Yorktown will not be able to meet fleet commitments, which could affect readiness and security of missiles and increased maintenance requirements on components.

At SUBASE New London, magazines are undersized to support proper receipt, storage, and handling of Vertical Launch Tomahawk missiles for later versions of Los Angeles Class submarines and new Virginia Class submarines.

One of NS Guantanamo Bay's primary mission requirements is to provide fueling capability to: the fleet and USCG ships, aviation aircraft, fuel support to JTF Enduring Freedom, and for Base operations. The Base is short on strategic storage of JP-5, which requires more visits of fuel tankers and increases the cost in operations. According to the August 1995 COMNAVAIRLANT

Supply Management Assessment, "The fuels division is providing superb support...However, the fuel function is assessed to be unsatisfactory due to the unacceptable state of petroleum facilities...Facilities have deteriorated to a point that the ability of NAVSTA Guantanamo Bay to meet its mission could be in jeopardy."

MEDICAL -- C-3

The overall poor condition of branch medical and dental clinics adversely impacts support to the Sustainment of home-ported Navy forces.

The building components and interior finishes of SUBASE New London's dental clinic are at the end of their useful life and deteriorated. HVAC failures occur regularly, disrupting care and causing excessive discomfort to occupants and patients.

SUBASE Kings Bay's Emergency Medical Services Building is closed due to mold and mildew problems.

NS Guantanamo Bay lacks an emergency clinic for use with the JTF in support of the Operation Enduring Freedom.

The current Sewells Point Branch Clinic is undersized to accommodate the current number of personnel supported and their expanding mission.

NWS Yorktown's Ophthalmic Lab/School is the main source of ophthalmic support for all branches of the armed services. It also provides ophthalmic training in eyewear manufacturing and testing. Failure to correct roof and interior finish deficiencies at this activity may affect the welfare of our armed forces.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-4

The majority of Atlantic Fleet's administrative facilities are inadequate and substandard WWII and post-WWII temporary and semi-permanent wood-framed structures, which results in poor facility support to the Sustainment of home-ported Navy forces.

NS Norfolk's administrative facilities are rated poor. The facility that houses Personnel Support Detachment has severe disintegration of the masonry exterior, posing a serious safety hazard. Other facilities have HVAC systems that are inadequate, leaking roofs and windows, undersized electrical systems, and deteriorated floor coverings that cause unsafe conditions.

NS Norfolk has several requirements for administrative space that it is unable to satisfy. There is insufficient and inadequate space to support the Commander, Second Fleet, which will be relocated ashore by early FY-05. NS Norfolk cannot adequately support the Navy's new Navy Personnel Development Command, which coordinates training and education services as the policy and decision-making authority.

NSA Norfolk is home to Commander, Atlantic Fleet/Commander, Fleet Forces Command, Joint Forces Command, SACLANT, SURFLANT, SUBLANT, MARFORLANT, and the combined-use OPCON Center. It is also the temporary headquarters for Homeland Defense, and is the planned location for the two other Atlantic Fleet TYCOM's, AIRLANT and First Naval Construction Division. Facilities were built in the early 1940's with temporary type construction, do not meet general building code requirements, and are far beyond economical repair and useful life cycle. Many lack any consistent or coherent HVAC systems. Quality of Work Life is very poor in some spaces, and overall space is inadequate.

Half of NS Mayport's admin facilities are considered substandard or inadequate. SUBASE New London facility's components are at or beyond their useful life, and are experiencing an increasing rate of failure, disrupting the use of facilities and causing occupant and user discomfort. In addition, many buildings do not meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and contain asbestos and lead paint.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-4

Facility support of Family Housing and Bachelor Housing facilities to Sustainment of homeported Navy forces is poor, even though a significant number of these facilities have undergone major renovations within the last few years. Many of these facilities are still in extremely poor condition, not unexpected given the age and limited repair and investment capital directed at them over the years. Many enlisted barracks still have community showers and restrooms, provide less living space than new standards require, and have significant roof, HVAC systems and room finish deficiencies. Although the facilities require significant repairs, they are not at the point of being uninhabitable. For the sailors still living in gang head facilities, the quality of life and morale continues to deteriorate.

Due to the Homeport Sailors Ashore program, there is a critical deficit of adequate enlisted housing at several activities, which impacts the quality of service, morale, and retention.

NS Guantanamo Bay has insufficient housing to support JTF GTMO Enduring Freedom Operations. Approximately 1,000 JTF troops are housed in temporary sea huts, which are open bay type plywood structures. Another 1,000 troops live in family housing units that were previously closed and had to be re-opened. There is no galley associated with these family housing units.

SUBASE Kings Bay's family housing units require bathroom renovations, AC replacement, roof repairs and mold/mildew remediation. Seventy percent of SUBASE New London's family housing units date from 1961 to 1963, and most has yet to go through a long overdue whole-house renovation.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	CINC Pacific Fleet

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3		C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

The quality of operational and training facilities is considered to be marginal, with significant deficiencies that prevent the performance of some missions. An estimated \$402 million is required to repair critical mission facilities deficiencies and restore full operational readiness. Subsequent to this reporting period, in December 2002, Super Typhoon Pongsona devastated several Navy facilities on Guam, exacerbating the conditions depicted in this report. However, supplemental funding is being requested to repair damages caused by the typhoon and, when provided, is expected to restore conditions to those addressed in this assessment.

Pavements at PACFLT airfields have noticeable deterioration due to high usage, and if left uncorrected will worsen and further impact mission readiness. NAS North Island runways are so deteriorated that the operators have opted to land and train at alternative runways due to known FOD (Foreign Object Damage) and other hazards that present life/safety concerns. Runways, taxiways and aprons at NAS North Island, NSF Diego Garcia, NAF Atsugi, NAS Lemoore, NAF El Centro, NAF Fallon, NAS Pt Mugu and NOLF Coupeville are in critical need of repair. Daily FOD walk downs are common practice at all locations due to brittle and cracked joint sealants and failing concrete patches.

The aging inventory of primary fuel distribution pipelines, generally constructed underground 20-60 years ago, do not meet current statutory requirements and are increasingly susceptible to leakage and failure, causing significant delays and costly clean-up in addition to hampering the Fleet's ability to refuel ships and aircraft. Integrity of the underground lines is difficult to maintain and almost impossible to inspect. Environmental regulations required closure of an underground fuel tank at NAVSTA Bremerton in 2002, thereby reducing the standby supply of fuel oil for the essential steam plant to substantially less than the required 7-day minimum supply.

Waterfront support facilities are also in marginal condition throughout PACFLT. The majority of the piers and quay walls in San Diego are in need of immediate rehabilitation/replacement and there is no seismic protection to the waterfront structures. Increased OPTEMPO directly attributed to the war-fighting effort has amplified the need to maintain facilities at NSF Diego Garcia at minimal acceptable standards to ensure full mission support of operational requirements. NSF Diego Garcia's Deep Draft Wharf requires immediate repair to its deck plate, which is structurally unsound. Majority of berthing facilities in Pearl Harbor are marginally capable of supporting ships and submarines with several under CASREP (i.e., Berths A1 and K12). Cranes and other material handling equipment are restricted from handling heavy modern-era loads on existing docks due to the deteriorated conditions and inadequate structural capacities.

Piers D and E at NAVSTA Everett are structurally unstable due to marine borer infestations. The Magnetic Silencing Facility at SUBASE Bangor will be completely unusable if allowed to deteriorate without major repairs. Several piers in the PACNORWEST region have suffered Delayed Ettringite Formation (DEF) damage to their piles. Moorings at NAVSTA Bremerton have extensive cracks and spalls to the foundation piles. The ammunition-handling wharf in Guam has damaged and deteriorated fenders and spalled concrete bulkheads. It will require an expansion and/or additional mooring dolphins to accommodate the new T-AKE class of ammunition ship expected to enter the Fleet by 2007, which is 140 ft longer than the T-AE class it is replacing. Uniform wharf is completely unsafe and unusable due to earthquake damage suffered in 1993. The recent homeporting of several SSN submarines to Guam will require waterfront upgrades primarily for utilities. The Alpha wharf is the tender berth and requires fender repairs. The forward deployment of SSGN submarines currently under conversion from SSBN configuration will require dredging of the Inner Apra Harbor.

Training facilities throughout the PACFLT AOR continue to deteriorate since these facilities rank very low in priority as compared to mission critical facilities requirements. Facilities in San Diego require electrical power upgrades and a tremendous investment in funds to upgrade them to minimally acceptable standards. Nearly all the small craft piers at NAB Coronado are severely deteriorated. These piers support Naval Special Warfare and Navy Expeditionary Warfare training. In FY02, one of the five training piers at NAB Coronado was rendered completely unusable with no anticipation of repair in the foreseeable future. The remaining piers are rapidly deteriorating with no funds programmed to minimally sustain them. Training facilities at NAVBASE Ventura are inadequate with resulting constraints on training capability and lost training days. Although a comprehensive program is in place to correct these deficiencies and increase the readiness of this facility class, the current funding profile is not sufficient to even sustain Operations and Training facilities at their present condition. Without adequate operational and training facilities, the installations have no means to adequately support home ported and transient vessels, nor can they fully support air operations. Pier side refueling capability will further degrade, communication connectivity will not be reliable, and essential training will be interrupted or discontinued.

Funding of \$419 million is required to fund new or upgraded assets for this facility class to fully support assigned missions and new service platforms and incorporate state-of-the-art technologies.

Aviation-related shortfalls include the air traffic control facilities at NAS Whidbey Island, NAS North Island, NAS Fallon and NAS Lemoore as well as the aircraft fire rescue stations at NAS Lemoore, NAF El Centro, NAS North Island and NAS Whidbey Island. Upgraded runways, aprons and taxiways are needed to support heavier aircraft assigned to NAS North Island.

New or upgraded waterfront facilities are needed to accommodate new generation ships and submarines at homeports and transient berths. Such is the case at SUBASE Bangor service pier where the changed mission for COMSUBDEVRON 5 Detachment caused a newer class submarine to replace a decommissioned one. Pier and Wharf assets in Japan are considerably short of basic requirement and are being identified for host nation support consideration, including the extension of Berth 12 at CFA Yokosuka, navy pier upgrade at CFA Okinawa, and additional berthing wharves at Juliet Basin at CFA Sasebo.

Operational support facilities are also deficient. At Pearl Harbor, the availability of waterfront staging areas is limited, constraining concurrent load-out operations during deployment of multiple military organizations (Army, Air Force, Marines, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, etc.). Also, existing channel width and depth servicing the West Loch ammunition wharves will

not permit access by newer classes of combat logistics support ships without dredging improvements. Furthermore, the munitions handling wharves were designed for 1940's type operations and do not have required lightning protection systems and cannot adequately support the loads required for modern ordnance handling using MILVAN containers. An upgrade of the V-2 wharf at Pearl City Peninsula is required to support the new class of SEAL delivery vehicle (Advanced SEAL Delivery System or ASDS) that has recently entered the Fleet.

Several essential operational facilities are vulnerable to terrorist activities and require additional physical security improvements or relocation of facilities. Chief among these is the NCTAMS PAC communications center that is the hub for all fleet communication circuits in the Pacific, located approximately 20 feet from the base boundary fence line. Despite the lease of adjoining property for a buffer zone, the facility remains vulnerable to line-of-sight direct-fire weapons outside of Navy controlled property. Security Force Buildings are also required at CNF Marianas, CFA Sasebo and NSF Diego Garcia to support deployment of Mobile Security Force personnel. CNR Northwest requires a "battle space" management center capable of performing command and control functions across all Navy installations in the Northwest. Numerous other AT/FP requirements of lesser magnitude, but equally essential, are needed to protect mission capabilities of shore facilities and personnel.

The construction of a Fleet Training Center on the waterfront at NAVSTA Everett to support newer class DDG's is needed to provide more effective and less costly training than the continued reliance upon mobile training teams or use of TAD to maintain proficiency of crew members. Additional shortfalls exist throughout the Fleet for range support buildings and indoor firing range facilities. These shortfalls have been exacerbated by the large increase in security force staffs since 9/11 all of which require weapons qualification training.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

Maintenance facilities and capabilities provide critical mission support for COMPACFLT forces. Significant shortfalls, as evidenced by a critical backlog of O&MN deficiencies in excess of \$188 million for this facility class, could impact mission capabilities if left uncorrected. A majority of the maintenance and production facilities are utilized well beyond their intended lives. Repair and maintenance of these vintage facilities often incurs extra costs to handle and remove asbestos and lead paint materials. Numerous MilCon projects and special projects have been submitted to rectify these problems. Operational considerations mandate that priority consideration be given to programming for needed Sustainment and recapitalization of these facilities.

Deficiencies in aircraft maintenance hangar and shop facilities are prevalent at COMPACFLT CONUS installations. Many aircraft hangars and aircraft maintenance shops are WWII-era facilities that cannot fully accommodate nor support modern aircraft and have critical seismic, structural, and fire code deficiencies. Electrical and mechanical systems are obsolete and undersized for current requirements. Work-arounds (working at night, towing hangar doors to open/shut, etc.) permit accomplishment of routine operations but the imposed inefficiency reduces surge capacity at individual installations. Although not nearly as old, the VP hangar at NSF Diego Garcia is also in need of significant repairs. Due to its strategic position and constant use, it is imperative that this remotely located maintenance facility remains fully operational at all times.

Serious ship repair and maintenance facility deficiencies exist in Hawaii and Japan regions with lesser, but significant, amounts of deficiencies in CONUS. Both forward located PACFLT ship repair activities, Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and SRF Yokosuka, are in poor physical condition. SRF Yokosuka's facilities have an average age of over 60 years and were constructed with asbestos-containing material. SRF requires significant additional sustainment support to arrest the

severe degradation of these aging facilities until Host Nation funding for the daisy chain of replacement facilities is realized. Particularly notable is the dire need to repair or replace the pre-WWII manufactured Dry Dock 6 caisson before internal structural failure occurs and renders the facility inoperable. Dry Dock 6 is the only dry dock in the Western Pacific large enough for aircraft carrier dockings. A smaller dry dock at COMFLEACT Sasebo also has deficiencies critical to its operation. Critical deficiencies also exist at Pearl Harbor NSY/IMF dry docks, shops and other facilities, significantly impacting the capability of the shipyard and the quality of workspaces available for assigned civilian workers and sailors. Widespread termite damage, decrepit restrooms, leaky roofs, uneven floors, corroded steel windows, and deteriorated paint and siding are typical of their pre-WWII vintage facilities. Many of these facilities are not configured to support modern production processes or to meet current criteria for industrial facilities. Also, many aged facilities are designated as historic structures and require special management and increased funding to comply with preservation standards. Immediate attention to these facilities is required to preserve essential fleet repair capabilities and the historic heritage at Pearl Harbor.

Correction of less costly, but equally important, deficiencies for munitions maintenance facilities in forward based locations on Guam, Japan and Korea and maintenance facilities for mobilization vehicles at NAVBASE Ventura are similarly vital to COMPACFLT mission capabilities. For example, the current torpedo intermediate maintenance activity (IMA) at CFA Yokosuka is housed in a wooden facility that is almost 100 years old.

In addition to the deficiencies for existing facilities, more than \$643 million of additional funds are needed to satisfy the deficit of facilities. The greatest shortfall is for aircraft maintenance shops in Southwest, Japan and Northwest regions. A lesser amount of ship maintenance facility shortfalls exist, primarily in forward locations of Hawaii and Japan. Costs to correct the shortage of adequate support facilities to support Project Teams in the immediate vicinity of dry-docks and piers and other deficits in Hawaii alone are more than twice as much as any other region.

RDT&E -- C-3

This facility class has a relatively small number of facilities but includes RDT&E for missile defense initiatives at PMRF Kauai, SPAWAR efforts on San Clemente Island and Unmanned Air Vehicle initiatives at NAS Fallon. PRV is approximately \$517 million.

The relatively few RDT&E facilities located within COMPACFLT have some critical deficiencies but compete poorly for funding against other operational requirements and an austere budget. Mission requirements at these facilities are accomplished with difficulty using work-arounds. At San Clemente Island, a facility that complements the Adversary Island concept and is critical for ongoing research and development by Space Warfare System Command requires repairs to the roof, siding, floors, plumbing, doors and windows. The Naval Ordnance Test Station Pier at SCI is in very poor condition and requires replacement. Further deterioration of the pier would result in some loss of current capacity. Support for an Unmanned Air Vehicle program is being housed in a converted barracks in need of numerous utility and structural repairs at NAS Fallon. In Hawaii, RDT&E support for the nation's missile defense programs is provided from PMRF Kauai. Deficiencies at several important range facilities and launch pad facilities have limited operations. Existing facilities only minimally support multiple missile launch operations. Multiple launches are required up to four times per year, and are currently only possible with reliance on unpredictable, low quality power from the local utility company. Power fluctuations during launch operations would result in mission failure at a significant cost to the government. Without adequate grounding and lightning protection and intrusion detection systems, severe damage could occur to sensitive equipment canceling planned exercises. Various projects are programmed to correct these deficiencies; however, adequate funding support is required for execution.

No major facility deficits exist in this Facility Class. CFA Sasebo has a Quality Explosive Lab (QEL) Building at the Maebata Ordnance Area and has submitted a host nation FIP project that will relocate the QEL building from the Maebata Ordnance Area to the Harioshima Ordnance Area in support of Sasebo's Ordnance Consolidation Plan if funded by the Government of Japan.

SUPPLY -- C-3

Significant deficiencies exist for all categories of supply facilities within COMPACFLT, due primarily to extensive deterioration from old age, limited load bearing capacity and non-compliance with fire and safety criteria. Mission requirements are being met during peacetime conditions using inefficient and costly methods while jeopardizing the safety of personnel and materiel. Sustained high-tempo operations may overtax the limited capabilities of existing facilities until their full capabilities can be restored.

Bulk liquid fuel storage facilities in forward-based locations in Hawaii, Guam and Japan are extremely old and require constant maintenance and repairs to maintain operational capability. Although they are the funding responsibility of the Defense Logistics Agency, the deficiencies have a direct and adverse impact upon the readiness and mission capabilities of COMPACFLT. Numerous projects have been prepared and are required to restore the systems back to maximum efficiency and meet current fire and life safety codes. Hawaii POL facilities include 20 enormous underground field-constructed tanks at Red Hill that are 60 years old and difficult, at best, to inspect and repair. With the limited resources available, required inspections and repairs are consistently not accomplished as frequently as recommended, resulting in a non-compliant fuel storage terminal. Guam POL facilities are similarly not receiving all necessary maintenance to various motor-operated valves, pump motors, grounding bonding system, and electrical equipment that support fuel handling and storage operations, causing eventual impairment of fuel operations and, requiring costly repairs and/or replacement. There is unchecked corrosion of storage tanks and a need to inspect, repair and replace deteriorated other components of the Tenjo Vista and Sasa Valley Tank Farms on Guam. Additional features of these old underground facilities present an unsafe working environment for maintenance personnel, consuming large amounts of time and money to overcome. In Japan, the multiple Fuel Terminals in Sasebo and the single terminal at Misawa require a combined \$36 million in repairs. The continued viability of these fuel systems is essential to accomplish the mission of storing and supplying fuel to home ported and transient ships and shore activities in the Pacific area.

Munitions storage facility deficiencies at COMPACFLT installations generally consist of warped doors, corroded hinges, leaking roofs, uneven/cracked floors, inadequate grounding, and adjacent soil erosion. While these deficiencies are not individually debilitating, they have the potential to collectively reduce ordnance storage capacities if allowed to degenerate. In Korea, ordnance magazines at Pohang and Yechon are in a deteriorated condition. Although MOU's are in place that indicates ROK has maintenance responsibility for the magazines, low RPM funding levels preclude ROK from actually maintaining them. As a result of years of deferred maintenance, the facilities are in very poor condition and COMNAVFORKOREA must now fund repairs to avoid a potential inability to perform the ordnance mission. CFA Sasebo is using Japanese-constructed magazines that are over 100 years old at the Maebata Storage Area. These have been proposed for replacement through the consolidation of ammunition storage at the Hario Shima Storage Area; approval from the Government of Japan is pending.

Cold storage facilities within COMPACFLT consist almost entirely of Depot cold storage buildings. Facilities are in good condition with the exception of Guam where significant multiple deficiencies exist. The severe damage and deterioration of the facility requires costly repair work

or future replacement of the building. Work includes roofing, windows, vapor barrier, electrical, fire protection, mechanical, architectural and structural components, including seismic strengthening to meet Guam seismic zone 4 loading. Costly replacement of the Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant system is also necessary to comply with existing environmental directives.

Covered storage facilities within COMPACFLT are predominantly in support of installations and organizational level uses. Many of the facilities were built with wood as temporary warehouses during WWII, lack adequate fire protection and are in need of major repairs or replacement. Deterioration due to extensive termite damage has reached the point that replacement or major modernization is required to restore adequate warehousing capability. Storage warehouses, transit sheds, and material staging/handling/processing facilities are commonly decentralized making control and processing of material inventories inefficient, ineffective, and costly. Warehouse decks are uneven and sections of broken concrete floors make transport and storage of materials difficult. Stacking heights must be restricted due to unevenness. Storage bins are strategically sited to protect materials from water infiltration through leaking walls and roofs and to ensure forklifts can traverse these storage areas. Additionally, lack of fire protection systems and limited load bearing capacity jeopardizes the safety of personnel and materiel. In many cases, the integrity of these aging facilities compromises the security of their valuable contents. These problems are particularly evident at Naval Base Coronado, Naval Base Ventura County, NAS Lemoore, NWS Seal Beach and FISC Pearl Harbor. In today's fiscal climate these facilities do not compete well against critical airfield and port facilities and will continue to deteriorate until increased funding levels are provided.

Facility deficits exist in several categories, most notably ammunition storage. In most locations, existing magazines are difficult to use for storage of modern long ordnance such as torpedoes, missiles, and rockets due to the narrow doors and loading platforms. Continued shortage of magazines to accommodate long ordnance will require continued inefficient storage density and difficulty in maneuvering ordnance through the restricted door openings.

Relocation/consolidation of supply facilities is also needed at several locations to improve efficiency of operations. At NAVMAG Pearl Harbor, approximately 75% of the existing magazine storage capability is at Lualualei Branch, distant from the ordnance handling piers at West Loch Branch. Substitute ordnance storage space needs to be constructed at West Loch in order to permit repositioning of ordnance and to achieve necessary efficiency of operations. Similar inefficiencies occur among covered storage warehousing operations at FISC Pearl Harbor and NAVBASE Coronado.

Efficiency of operations also drives the requirement for additional open holding and storage areas in proximity to loading piers and wharves. This is especially needed in Hawaii and Guam where suitable space to support the shipboard loading/offloading of ordnance is scarce. Since storage of ordnance on the wharves is prohibited by explosive safety regulations, either an explosive safety waiver is required to temporarily store the ammunition on the wharves or ship loading/offloading operations will be significantly slowed because of the need to directly transport ordnance between the ship and distant magazine locations. Additional open holding/storage areas are also required to improve efficiency of regular cargo handling operations at FISC Pearl Harbor, FISC Yokosuka, COMFLEACT Sasebo, and NAF Misawa.

New missions have also created requirements for additional supply facilities. Ordnance storage requirements at NAVMAG Indian Island have increased due to home porting of additional ships in Puget Sound over the past few years coupled with the closure of WPNSTA Concord. Also, F-

16 aircraft arriving at NAS Fallon require more covered storage to accommodate the stocking of required aviation parts, comprising an increase from 14,000 to 21,000 line items.

MEDICAL -- C-3

This facility class has a relatively small number of facilities but is essential to the provision of support to sustain home-ported Navy forces. PRV is approximately \$180 million.

Critical deficiencies in this facility class is less than \$11 million. Inventory uniquely includes a hospital at NAS Whidbey Island that is not maintained with Defense Health funds. The HVAC system for the hospital is at the end of its useful life and cannot maintain the tight temperature and humidity control required for a hospital environment. Half of the \$30 million total backlog is associated with deficiencies within the dispensaries and clinics category group, primarily at NAS Lemoore, NAVBASE Coronado, NWS Seal Beach, NAVBASE Ventura, Ford Island (Pearl Harbor) and COMFLEACT Chinhae. Deficiencies at San Clemente Island dispensary are significant because of its isolated location. The medical clinic at Chinhae is planned for demolition and replacement with Host Nation funding. With the exceptions of NAVBASE Ventura and NAVBASE San Diego, dental clinics have minimal deficiencies.

There are no notable space deficits for this facility class. The deficits for medical and dental spaces at NAVSTA Everett were satisfied by recent completion of a new facility. Remaining deficits within COMPACFLT are small and isolated, with the largest single group being veterinary clinic spaces for food inspection services.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

Administrative buildings throughout COMPACFLT are commonly WWII era facilities originally constructed as temporary or semi-permanent structures for other uses such as barracks and warehouses. The advanced age of these facilities has caused deteriorated roofing, siding, windows, doors and structural damage from termite infestation and the corrosive environment. Mechanical systems such as electrical, air conditioning, fire protection and plumbing are typically inadequate to support the demands of modern IT and communications requirements. These deficiencies create safety, morale and quality of life issues for administrative occupants. Repairs to these buildings frequently involve asbestos and lead abatement constraints that drive up the cost, risk and duration of a normally simple job. Repairs are generally stopgap in nature, not only because of funding limitations but also because of reluctance to spend major repair dollars on 50+-year old wood frame structures. It is cost effective, funds permitting, to demolish the existing deteriorating administrative buildings and consolidate operations in a new facility that provides for modern and efficiently laid out workspaces. The historical significance of these facilities, however, sometimes hampers the repair and modernization of these buildings as many of them qualify as historic properties requiring special management, protection and preservation. For example, the entire main base area of the Pearl Harbor Naval Complex is designated as a National Historic Landmark so that even facilities that are not historic themselves have impacts on surrounding facilities that are. COMPACFLT facility managers have been aggressively pursuing the reuse of historic structures and demolition of all non-historic structures that are in excess of basic facilities requirements. The identification of select structures to be retained and the elimination of those non-historic structures in poor condition will enhance facility readiness and significantly reduce backlog; however, this cannot occur without adequate funding support. Until funding is increased to reduce backlog in other higher priority facility categories, administrative buildings will have difficulty competing for limited resources and quality will continue to decline with attendant impacts on mission capabilities.

The aggregate inventory of administrative facility assets within COMPACFLT may be misleading. There are surplus administrative facilities at some installations that mathematically offset the pressing need for facilities at other locations. A requirement exists in San Diego to relocate the Third Fleet staff ashore due to the impending decommissioning of the command ship. Suitable facilities are not readily available. There is also a considerable deficit of modern automated data processing centers at COMPACFLT CONUS installations. Another deficit exists for each operational Navy Mobile Construction Battalion to have a Battalion Operational Facility in homeport. Additionally, there is a general need to relocate commonly disjointed and dispersed administrative functions into modern consolidated facilities on installations that have been forced to use old, randomly vacant, unsuitably configured and poorly equipped buildings.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

Significant deficiencies persist in family housing, unaccompanied personnel housing, personnel support and services facilities and indoor MWR facilities throughout the COMPACFLT area of responsibility. Deficiencies in this facility class continue to grow as higher priority operational facilities requirements consume the majority of limited SRM funds. Unless SRM funding levels are increased, the quality of these facilities will continue to erode. Current backlog is nearly \$1B, half of which is for family housing.

Many military family housing developments must be revitalized, replaced, or divested. These older homes do not meet current construction standards and building codes, nor are they functionally arranged to properly accommodate the modern living needs of military families. The floor plans and resultant traffic flow in the homes are not reflective of today's families. Some of the homes have only showers and washer/dryer units that are outside or directly in the kitchen. Interior and exterior storage are inadequate. In some instances, exterior storage is non-existent. Living spaces do not meet acceptable standards of comfort and habitability. Termite damage is common and prevalent in older wooden homes. Structurally, unforeseen complications are frequently encountered, especially in CMU (concrete masonry unit) homes. Rusted conduit/wiring, water infiltration, deteriorated mortar, and re-bar rusted beyond structural capacity. Lead based paint is present on both the interior and exterior surface of these old structures. Numerous homes also have asbestos. Uneven settlement due to soil conditions has created uneven floor slabs for many buildings. On-street parking is oftentimes limited and hazardous, and landscaping is sparse and minimal. Root systems of mature trees have caused damage to adjacent units, sidewalks, roadways, and pavements. Public/Private Venture initiatives will pass a portion of the SRM burden for these deficiencies on to master developers, alleviating some of the existing backlog.

The UPH inventory is gradually being upgraded with new facilities but still contains many WWII era facilities that is reaching or has reached the end of their useful lives. Typical deficiencies include use of gang heads, deteriorated plumbing, heating and ventilating systems, leaking roofs and windows, inadequate electrical systems for modern electrical demands, and non-compliance with fire protection and seismic codes. Corrective actions inevitably involve high costs and special precautions to handle and remove lead and asbestos materials. Backlog for UPH facilities is over \$270 million.

A broad variety of personnel support and service facilities exist within COMPACFLT to provide a reasonable quality of life, safety, security and morale for Navy personnel and their dependents. However, funding requirements for these facilities do not compete well against the critical needs of operational facilities in today's austere funding environment. Not surprisingly, the backlog of deficiencies in this group has increased by nearly 10% over the past year. Categories with the largest backlogs are retail sales/service facilities, miscellaneous personnel support/services

facilities, food service facilities (includes club facilities), and safety/discipline/rehab facilities. Exchange and commissary sales and support facilities comprise more than half of the backlog. The costs to restore damaged floors, walls and ceilings and to replace worn and frequently undersized infrastructure systems at open messes and clubs is another significant category. Fire stations, typically in outdated facilities and in dire need of restoration and modernization, comprise another distinguishable category with significant deficiencies. Less costly, but equally important, deficiencies exist for education facilities, religious facilities and family and child support facilities. Backlog for personnel support and service facilities is over \$125 million.

Morale, welfare and recreation facilities, both indoor and outdoor, are also suffering from inadequacy of maintenance and repair funds. These facilities are essential to developing and maintaining the physical condition of forces and Sustainment of their families ashore but are oftentimes neglected due to the preponderance of operational funding requirements. Backlog is estimated over \$85 million for this category.

Large facility deficits exist for unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH), personnel support and services facilities and indoor MWR facilities. Additionally, there is a long-standing, large family housing deficit in Japan that continues to be addressed to the Government of Japan. Shortfalls in UPH are due to several initiatives including housing shipboard sailors ashore, complying with new AT/FP criteria, eliminating gang heads, and moving to the enhanced 1+1 standard configuration. Categories of personnel support/services facilities with the greatest deficits are food service facilities, retail sales/service facilities and miscellaneous personnel support/services facilities. Bulk of the indoor MWR facility deficit consists of indoor recreation and athletic facilities located in Fleet concentration areas. Estimated cost to satisfy deficits in this facility class is \$4.5B.

The only significant family housing shortage within COMPACFLT is in Japan where there are long-standing deficits at COMFLEACT Yokosuka, NAF Atsugi and COMFLEACT Sasebo. The Government of Japan has acknowledged the Navy's family housing shortage and indicated a willingness to build 937 units through the Host Nation Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). The Navy's family housing shortfall combined with the inadequacy of off-base housing and community support facilities in Japan has consistently been a high visibility PACFLT Quality of Life issue.

The enormous UPH facility deficit at port installations is the result of the Navy's initiative to provide shore berthing for shipboard sailors. The initiative exacerbates a bachelor housing shortage that was already a serious concern from the imposition of the enhanced 1+1 standard configuration. Compounding the planning efforts to reduce the deficit is the new AT/FP minimum criteria for setbacks from roads, parking and the base perimeter that eliminate many potential sites for new facilities and, in fact, cause some of the existing assets to be non-compliant. Although every effort is being made to accommodate all shipboard sailors ashore, many ship and shore-based personnel have had to live in quarters that do not meet habitability standards due to lack of privacy (more than one or two persons per bedroom) and amenities (such as kitchenettes and storage space), and inadequate bedroom area. Although some have chosen to live off base, the high-cost-of-living in most Navy concentration areas requires sailors to pay substantially more than BAH to avoid living in substandard Navy quarters. Funds required to satisfy all UPH deficits is \$2.7B.

The deficits in personnel support and service facilities are commonplace at nearly every COMPACFLT installation. Categories with the greatest deficits are food service facilities, retail sales/service facilities and miscellaneous personnel support/services facilities. Funding to satisfy existing shortfalls is estimated at \$1.5B but might be reduced by ongoing regional consolidation.

Facility shortfalls in Japan have consistently been addressed to the Government of Japan (GOJ) for funding consideration under the host nation Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). However, the GOJ has recently suspended construction of money-generating community support facilities and U.S. funding is now needed to support forward deployed forces and their dependents in Japan.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

Major utility systems in large naval complexes are managed and maintained by Public Works Centers with the ability to program and budget required improvements and repairs through the use of Navy Working Capital Funds. At all other locations, scarce COMPACFLT O&MN funds are relied upon for maintenance and repair of utilities and grounds improvements. However, current Sustainment levels are able to correct only the most critical deficiencies. Other deficiencies are frequently deferred due to higher priority work until a critical situation arises. As a result, the backlog of work for this facility class is escalating in every COMPACFLT region. Total backlog is \$460 million.

Electrical distribution systems, including substations, transformers, feeder lines, switchgear and control circuits, are aged and commonly operating at capacity due to increasing power demands of new equipment and technology. Installations are experiencing increasing vulnerability to electrical system failures and frequently, without sufficient system redundancy, rely upon interim use of emergency generators to restore critical mission capabilities. The power distribution systems are essential to provide cold iron support for ships in port as well as to maintain operations of essential shore support facilities. Furthermore, other utility systems are dependent upon electrical power for operation and are seriously impacted by the loss of power.

Aged and deteriorated heating and air conditioning systems are also a challenge. In addition to the need to replace aging boiler and chiller plant equipment, both steam and chilled water distribution lines commonly require repairs and replacement of asbestos lagging. In some locations, systems are kept operational with the use of portable equipment due to the demise of plant equipment. Outages and/or sub-standard performance of these systems have directly affected worker productivity and impacts installation readiness.

Sewage systems, including wastewater treatment plants, collection systems, lift stations, holding tanks, and evaporative ponds, are fraught with deficiencies that impair their ability to comply with stringent environmental standards. Old vitrified clay pipes are susceptible to leakage and, ultimately, collapse. Aging plant equipment is prone to breakdown with difficulty in locating replacement parts. Leaking components are contributing to contamination of neighboring properties, resulting in costly litigation and potential fines. Solid waste disposal is an acute problem at NSF Diego Garcia where land is limited and the water table is just below grade.

Water system deficiencies consist of marginal water production facilities, inadequate water treatment facilities, and leaky distribution lines that have compromised operational and firefighting capabilities as well as public health. At NAS Fallon, NAF El Centro, COMNAVFOR Korea (Yechon and Pohang), NSF Diego Garcia and PWC Guam, the potable water quality frequently is unable to meet regulatory standards. Due to leaks and pressure drops at NAS Lemoore, there is inadequate water pressure at three maintenance hangars to operate installed AFFF fire suppression systems. Inadequate water supply not only increases the likelihood that the AFFF system would fail, but also increases the time delay before the back-up sprinkler system is activated, allowing for further damage and/or loss of life. In Guam, the Fena Water Treatment Plant has been identified with deficiencies that require the replacement of sand filter media and the replacement of outdated pumps at the Fena Pump Station Potable Water Wells have been rendered

unusable due to contamination. Personnel at Pohang in Korea and at Diego Garcia cannot drink the water on site and must rely every day on bottled water for drinking and cooking.

Funding has been unable to keep up with the needs to repair and repave roads and parking lots on COMPACFLT installations. Routine repairs to correct deficiencies relating to normal wear; seasonal weathering, and aging are being deferred due to lack of funds. Current conditions reflect years of under-funded Sustainment and, in many cases, will require full depth replacement vice resurfacing to correct the advanced deterioration. Although generally not at the state of being unusable, roadways and parking lots will continue to deteriorate to the point of being unsafe and unusable, causing serious safety, security, and mobility concerns if adequate funding is not provided. In Korea, at Pohang, unusable roads already exist on occasion. Many patches exist in the existing pavement with many more planned in the future due to ongoing Host Nation projects. Frequent rains cause muddy conditions on the patchwork roadways that disrupt transportation and operations.

The limited amount of railroad track at COMPACFLT installations is crucial to operations, primarily for movement of ordnance in CONUS, but also for movement of fuels in CONUS and Japan. In the Northwest, 11.3 miles of off-base railroad track serving SUBASE Bangor has started to deteriorate due to age and wear. If the track is allowed to deteriorate at its current pace, it will not be re-certified and will prevent delivery of ordnance to SWFPAC, located at Bangor. Delivery of ordnance to NAVMAG Indian Island will also be severely impacted. The rail lines also run to the Transshipment Facility at Bangor, where ordnance is transferred to truck for transport to NAVMAG Indian Island. This is a critical transportation connection as NAVMAG Indian Island is currently serving as the primary ordnance cargo load out point for DOD on the West Coast. In Japan, the railroad track at Tsurumi fuel terminal is in continual need of maintenance, inspection and repair due to its age and critical linkage to other military installations in Japan, including NAF Atsugi (home of the carrier air wing) and Yokota AB.

The primary deficiencies in ground improvement structures relate to security gates and fencing. Many perimeter fences have been long neglected and in need of replacement. With increased AT/FP emphasis, the need to correct these discrepancies is heightened and is being addressed as funds become available.

Facility deficits for this facility class are generally the result of inadequate and obsolete utility systems for today's modern Navy and the shortfall of perimeter security structures to comply with more stringent AT/FP standards. This includes the upgrade of utility systems to support newer classes and mixes of hosted ships and aircraft at COMPACFLT installations as well as the growing need for utilities to support modern new shore facilities. Examples of new classes of ships with dramatically higher shore power requirements than the ships they're replacing include the LPD-17 class (8,000 amps) and the T-AKE class (8,000 amps). Existing plant capacities are near or at their design limits and require expansion to accommodate new requirements and/or provide for contingent redundant capacity. Without adequate shore power, ships must run their power plants while alongside a berth requiring crew watch standers to stay aboard and miss training or time off. This additional running time results in increased maintenance to shipboard systems and may eventually reduce the ships total life span. It also includes requirements to provide paved roads and parking areas and added security fences where none currently exist.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	CINC US Naval Forces Europe

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2		C-3		C-3	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

Most CNE hangars have structural, mechanical and electrical system deterioration due to age, lack of maintenance and constant use. Most fire protection systems do not meet fire code requirements and HVAC systems are deteriorating due to poor maintenance and age. Hangar and Aircraft Maintenance Shop facilities at Naples, Rota, Sigonella, Souda and Keflavik are deteriorated and insufficient to support mission requirements. Rota's flight line tower needs to be relocated to allow traffic controllers to view both ends of the runway. Rota's maintenance and production shops are pre-WWII Quonset huts and in need of repairs and upgrades. Anticipate FY04 completion of repairs to hangar maintenance facilities in Naples. The USAF Air Mobility Command recapitalization effort at Rota will relocate the flight line tower. FY07 MilCon will replace existing maintenance facility shops at Rota. Santo Stefano (La Maddalena) maintenance and production facilities are provided to US forces by Italian Ministry of Defense. These facilities are inadequate, deteriorated and do not meet life safety standards. FY04 MilCon will replace all maintenance/production facilities at Santo Stefano.

SUPPLY -- C-3

The POL storage and distribution system at NAS Sigonella is deteriorated and environmentally non-compliant. A recent integrity assessment at NAVSTA Rota found numerous fuel distribution and storage deficiencies. Souda Bay's antiquated fuels management equipment is increasing maintenance costs and reducing capabilities. Sigonella's covered storage warehouse is deteriorated and does not meet structural or seismic requirements and is experiencing further damage due to volcanic activity from Mt. Etna. Rota's Air Cargo warehouse is in dire need of structural and electrical upgrades. Santo Stefano (La Maddalena) supply facilities are provided to US forces by Italian Ministry of Defense. These facilities are inadequate, deteriorated and do not meet life safety standards. NAS Keflavik has identified seriously degraded warehouse space. Sigonella's POL distribution upgrade is nearing completion, and the new fuel farm is expected to be on-line by FY04. Fuel distribution repairs in Rota are being held in abeyance pending Spanish approval. Upgrades to the fuel farm in Souda Bay are being performed by DLA. Repairs to Sigonella's covered storage warehouse will be performed in FY05 with Special Project funds. FY04 MilCon will replace all supply facilities at Santo Stefano.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

As mission requirements change, existing administrative facilities are becoming inadequate to meet current and future needs. For example, NSA Souda requires 10,000 sq. ft. additional space to accommodate training, administrative spaces for 120+ additional security personnel. Most leased administrative buildings in CNE are considered seismically unsafe. NSA Naples, Capodichino does not have a small-arms range for qualification and skill maintenance of security

forces and lacks a dedicated public safety facility. CNE Headquarters building is in need of infrastructure repairs and upgrades. This includes electrical, mechanical, and ventilation upgrades as well as new elevator system. Rota's PSD facility is pre-WWII and in very poor condition. Administrative facilities at La Maddalena are leased and spread throughout the local community. These facilities are inadequate, deteriorated and do not meet life safety codes. FY09 MilCon is programmed to resolve Souda's security deficiencies. Naples small-arms range and public safety facility is programmed for construction in FY07. Special projects are programmed to correct CNE Headquarters deficiencies beginning FY03 through 05. FY06 MilCon will replace Rota's aging PSD facility.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-4

Berthing space is in short supply across the CNE Theater. Although there have been significant accomplishments in the lease construction efforts at Naples and Sigonella, there have been serious setbacks due to housing seismic vulnerability assessments and deteriorating housing conditions at St Mawgan. Block Leased Homes in Naples were assessed as seismically unsafe. Many housing units must be replaced due to a potential catastrophic failure in the event of a seismic event. Every installation in the NAVEUR theater has a shortage of permanent party and transient BQ berthing necessary to meet operational requirements. NAS Souda has insufficient Housing and Community service facilities to accommodate an increased population. NEX, Postal and MWR facilities are undersized and BQ arrangements are substandard and inadequate. Much of La Maddalenna's housing is considered inadequate and the vast majority of their housing assets have no potable water. At Sigonella, the lack of military housing necessitates many permanent residents reside in high-crime neighborhoods. MilCon is programmed to resolve substandard and deficient BQ's at Larrissa (FY02, 03), Camp Mitchell, Rota (FY05), St. Mawgan (FY04), Keflavik (FY06), Naples (Lago Patria; FY06), Souda Bay (FY08), La Maddalena (FY08), Gaeta (FY08), and Sigonella (BOQ; FY08). An on going, multi-year lease-construct housing contract will ease the housing strain at Sigonella and is expected to be finished by the end of FY05. FY03 and FY05 MilCon at St. Mawgan will resolve their family housing shortages. BQ berthing expansions at Sigonella are not expected to be complete in the near term. Economy housing in Europe offers unreliable utilities, crime, difficult commutes and until MilCon and build lease programs are completed, members will suffer.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

CNE is experiencing aging and deteriorating utilities infrastructure throughout the theater. At NAVSTA Rota the electrical distribution system is being replaced due to deteriorated electrical poles, obsolete substations, and old wiring. At Sigonella the sanitary sewer system is deteriorated, and under-sized. Sigonella also requires upgrade of its electrical distribution system to replace ground fault protection and high voltage breakers. NAVSTA Rota's water, heating, and sewer system require replacement. Rota's vehicular roads are in need of repair due to shoulder erosion and lack of long-term maintenance. Souda Bay's existing sewage treatment plant does not have the capacity to accommodate their expanding mission. Santo Stefano's (La Maddalena) utility facilities are provided to US forces by the Italian Ministry of Defense. These facilities are inadequate, deteriorated and do not meet life safety standards. The current condition of utilities is not accurately reflected due to a lack of specialized inspections required for many utility systems. Specialized inspections will begin in FY03 under the new FCAP program. Additionally, many utility assets are not accurately reflected within iNFADS. Rota will replace its' water and electrical distribution system using FY03 and out Special Project dollars. Rota's sewer system replacement and water distribution design is currently underway. Rota's road repairs will be funded with Special Project funds throughout the next 3 years. Sigonella's sanitary sewer system repairs remains unfunded, and, upgrade of the electrical distribution requires out year programming. FY04 MilCon will replace utility facilities at Santo Stefano.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Chief of Naval Education and Training

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3		C-2	C-4	C-3	C-2	C-4	C-4	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

The mission readiness of NETC's operations and training facilities is C-3. This facility class is critical to NETC's training mission. Targeted expenditures in this class in FY02 helped to reduce deficiencies, but with current funding levels, NETC will not be able to significantly reduce critical deficiencies, which total \$80 million, including \$12 million from the recently acquired Naval War College (NWC). With a PRV of \$3.2 B, this facility class represents NETC's largest class. Validated critical real property maintenance deficiencies that require immediate and sustained attention include \$34 million in aviation operations, \$22 million in waterfront operations, and \$23 million in training facilities. The deteriorated condition of these facilities provide poor working and learning environments for navy personnel and cause unplanned disruptions and operational delays that adversely impact NETC's training mission. Aviation operational deficiencies include deteriorating airfield pavements (taxiways and aprons), navigational aids, and other airfield structures at NETC's five Naval Air Stations (NAS). Special projects for air operations are budgeted for NAS Whiting Field, but insufficient funding will prevent necessary major repairs at the remaining NAS's until FY04 and beyond. MilCon projects are expected to provide acquisition of clear zone at NAS Whiting Field in FY04, a runway extension at NAS Corpus Christi in FY06, and airfield lighting at NALF Orange Grove, NAS Kingsville in FY06. To address waterfront operational deficiencies, FY03/04 dredging and waterfront special projects are budgeted for NS Ingleside and NAS Pensacola, respectively. NAS Pensacola also has a pier recapitalization MilCon scheduled for FY07. Training facility deficiencies include old and inadequate schoolhouse classrooms and training facilities throughout the claimancy, and substandard and dysfunctional training facilities at NS Great Lakes. Military construction projects are programmed to address most of the deficiencies at the Recruit Training Center (RTC), but similar deficiencies are impacting the Service School Command missions at NS Great Lakes. The RTC recapitalization program is critically needed to address numerous training facility problems, including replacement of drill halls, small arms range, and the battle station training facility. Service School Command's classroom and training facilities at NS Great Lakes have numerous problems with roof leaks, electrical, lighting, and HVAC problems in older buildings, and inadequate fire protection. Training facilities at NAS Pensacola and NAS Meridian have problems with unreliable HVACs, poor sanitary facilities, and electrical problems. Mechanical and electrical systems of NATTC's training facilities at NAS Pensacola need upgrades to support student-training loads. The historic facilities at the Naval War College have an extensive list of critical deficiencies that are unprogrammed. NETC's funding levels are insufficient to arrest the growing backlog of deficiencies in classroom and training facilities. At current funding levels, these facilities will continue to deteriorate rapidly, greatly impairing mission capabilities and impacting training safety.

RDT&E -- C-4

The mission readiness of NETC's RDT&E facilities is C-4. The Naval Post-Graduate School (NPS) has the bulk of facilities in this facility class, with a PRV of \$53 million of the \$71 million total. NPS also has most of the critical deficiencies, totaling \$10 million. Most of these deficiencies are code violations in Spangle and Halligan Halls. Due to funding constraints, projects are budgeted to address only a small portion of these deficiencies. NS Great Lakes does not have a requirement for RDT&E facilities, but has three vacant NIKE missile launch facilities in Brathenal, OH included in this facility class.

SUPPLY -- C-3

The mission readiness of NETC's supply facilities is C-3. Deficiencies increased in this category in FY02 due to the fact that the 3-year inspection cycle focused on these facilities this past year. With a PRV of \$206 million, critical deficiencies total to \$4 million. The remaining deficiencies, totaling \$20 million, were deferrable. Deficiencies at NS Great Lakes will be reduced with the planned demolition of bulk liquid fuel tanks and ammo storage facilities. This facility class has a relatively low priority in receiving repair funding and no major repair projects are planned. Installation level repairs will depend on funding levels. At current SRM funding levels, the degradation of these assets will accelerate and conditions could reach C-4 in the next couple of years.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-4

The mission readiness of NETC's administrative facilities is C-4. With a PRV of \$503 million, this facility class has \$98 million worth of deficiencies, with \$25 million identified as critical. With targeted expenditures in support of quality of service initiatives in FY02, NETC was able to reduce the worst of these deficiencies by 8% in FY02. However, with the newly acquired NPS and NWC, NETC inherited \$16 million in new deficiencies, with \$4.4 million of these categorized as critical. While numerous repair and maintenance deficiencies exist throughout the claimancy, the historical buildings at NTC Great Lakes are in the worst condition and represent the greatest repair cost. Some of their historical buildings, including two large buildings on the main entrance to the installation, have been condemned and are unoccupied due to unsafe building conditions. Several other buildings at NS Great Lakes, to include the main Headquarters building, have old electrical wiring dating from the early 1900s, old and failing HVAC systems, and leaking roofs. Based on the age and condition of building components of Sims Hall at NWC, the building needs to be re-capitalized to support current missions. With special projects at NAS Meridian and NAS Whiting Field, both were able to upgrade their overall condition ratings. NAS Pensacola also has several ongoing and planned projects to improve their administrative facilities; however, aging electrical and mechanical systems in numerous buildings are inadequate for current occupant and information management loadings. Poor conditions for occupants adversely impact morale and productivity. Navy Region South has a special project planned for FY03 to improve the main headquarters building at NAS Corpus Christi. Despite these efforts, at current funding levels, administrative facilities will continue to deteriorate and impair mission capabilities.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-4

The mission readiness of NETC's housing and community facilities is C4. With a PRV of \$2.4B, deficiencies amount to \$341 million, with \$123 million identified as critical. With targeted expenditures to improve the quality of life on our installations, NETC was able to make a 16% reduction of deficiencies in FY02. However, with the acquisition of NPS and NWC, NETC inherited deficiencies totaling \$83 million, with \$77 million categorized as critical. Large ongoing special projects will improve the BOQs at NAS Corpus Christi and NS Great Lakes. An FY03 special project is also planned for the barracks at NAS Meridian. However, these efforts are

dwarfed by the magnitude of problems. The RTC re-capitalization will address some of the major problems at NS Great Lakes; however, the 300, 500 and 600 series barracks supporting the Service School Command are old, deteriorated and substandard, with numerous life-safety deficiencies. MilCon replacement of these barracks is not scheduled to begin until FY08. Installations in humid southern states including Texas, Florida, and Mississippi have extensive damage from mold and mildew. In addition to this, the overcrowding in barracks at NAS Pensacola is accelerating their progressive deterioration. The NATTC training center is currently housing sailors 3+3 in 2+2 modules. Mechanical systems are not designed to support building loadings now running at 130% of the occupant designed loadings. The FY06 MilCon project for barracks at NAS Pensacola should improve conditions. However, the condition of barracks across the claimancy is impacting training performance and morale adversely. Major problems include unsanitary plumbing conditions in bathrooms and kitchens, old and unsafe electrical wiring, inadequate lighting, broken or rotted doors and windows that are dangerous and not secure, heating and ventilation systems that do not adequately heat in the winter or cool in the summer, and inadequate fire protection. NETC's small special projects program is not adequately resourced to address these deficiencies. At current funding levels, these barracks will continue to deteriorate. Family Housing should be C-3 (not C-4) based on recent and planned improvements throughout the claimancy. Housing privatization in FY03 at NPS will address their family housing problems.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

The mission readiness of NETC's utilities and grounds is C-3. Installations have a number of unfunded projects to correct a range of deficiencies. With a PRV of \$1.7B, deficiencies total to \$171 million, with \$51 million identified as critical. Although targeted expenditures reduced deficiencies in utilities by 5% in FY02, deficiencies in grounds improvements increased significantly in FY02 because the 3-yr inspection cycle focused on these facilities. The acquisition of NPS added \$3.5 million of critical deficiencies. NS Great Lakes condition is C-3 based on the maintenance condition of both utilities and pavements. Electrical reliability problems impact their training mission adversely with power outages. The water treatment facility, built in 1910, is not scheduled for replacement in the MilCon program until FY08. Pavement conditions of roadways, parking areas, and sidewalks impair vehicle and pedestrian mobility. The other NETC Regions and stand-alone installations are also C-3. Water and wastewater systems at NAS Pensacola need replacement. Storm drainage improvements at NAS Whiting Field and NOLFs are needed to eliminate airfield safety deficiencies. Navy Region South has a special project planned for FY03 to replace a main electrical line to NAS Corpus Christi. Storm sewer and natural gas distribution systems at NAS Corpus Christi need replacement. Parking and pavement deficiencies are causing hazardous conditions at NPS. Funds are not currently budgeted for most of these major repairs. Activities will continue to perform only breakdown repairs.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Chief of Naval Operations

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3		C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-4	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

This facility class improved from a C-4 overall in the FY 2001 cycle to a C-3 overall within the current cycle. Improvements within this facility class resulted largely from funding of a large restoration and modernization project at the United States Naval Academy (Luce Hall). In addition, Naval Postgraduate School, Naval War College and Naval Space Command transferred to other claimants during the reporting period. Naval War College and Naval Postgraduate School reported significant Annual Inspection Summary Report backlog during the FY 2001 cycle. It is likely that a portion of the improvements within this facility class is attributable to the loss of largely deteriorated plant account to the COMLANT and NETC claimancies.

NSA Bahrain is currently conducting increased logistics operations in support of wartime operations with only 15% of its required pier requirement within FAC 1511.

The physical security facilities (FAC 1498) at NSA Mid South are severely deficient in quantity. Formerly an open base prior to September 11, 2001, permanent gatehouses have been requested in P-360. The project is currently programmed for FY09 in the POM 04 Navy IPL.

The general purpose and applied instruction buildings (FAC 1711/1712) and athletic facilities (FAC 1712) at the Naval Academy are severely deteriorated and affecting USNA's core mission. These facilities include Michelson Hall, Chauvenet Hall, MacDonough Hall, Rickover Hall, and the Halsey Field House. In addition to providing a modern academic environment, these structures need repairs to their basic services such as electrical, mechanical and fire protection systems. Corrective actions have been planned by the Naval Academy. Renovation projects spanning several years, titled the Academic Rehabilitation Program, have been validated through the POM process. Given current funding levels (through OSD 04 Budget Submit) and current project execution, the Academy will complete this program in the projected timeframe. The complete program is planned to extend through FY-17. P-334 is required to construct a new Field House to provide sufficient square footage for the Naval Academy's varsity outdoor sports programs.

There are also significant quantity deficiencies at METOC (FAC 1712) and unfunded backlog at Joint Forces Staff College (FAC 1712). There are no programmed solutions for these deficiencies.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-4

Navy SEAL/EOD operational buildings and Ship Repair Unit at NSA Bahrain's port facilities are currently located in an unprotected portion of the base. The facility conditions and insecure location do not support the current counter-terrorism/force protection posture of the base. NSA Bahrain requested P-925 (Waterfront Facilities) in FY03. The project is currently un-programmed in the Navy IPL.

The aircraft maintenance facilities at Naval Air Facility, Andrews Air Force Base are in need of major repair and renovation to support aircraft serviced at this facility. Hangar doors must be replaced due to rapid deterioration of exposed parts. The inability to protect Navy aircraft from adverse weather conditions during maintenance will ultimately increase costs for procurement of new systems. Naval District Washington has developed several repair projects and one military construction project (P-043), which are not currently programmed in the POM04 Navy IPL.

The Navy's aircraft hangars at the Bahrain International Airport are grossly inadequate to support the air traffic typically serviced during normal theater operations in the NAVCENT AOR. NSA Bahrain air operations facilities are currently located in an unprotected portion of a civilian international airport. NSA Bahrain requested P-906 (Aviation Facilities) during the FY99 Shore Facility Planning Board to provide expanded hangar facilities and improve security requirements by relocating aircraft service areas away from areas open to foreign civilian access. This project is currently programmed in FY07 on the Navy IPL.

The Facility Engineer Maintenance shops at Joint Forces Staff College, USNA, NSA-MS and METOC are deteriorated and in serious need of repair. Projects to solve these problems have been developed, but are currently un-programmed within current controls.

SUPPLY -- C-3

This facility class worsened during the FY 2002 reporting period. Supply Facilities were rated C-2 overall in the FY01 reporting cycle. This occurred mainly due to the loss of the Q1 and Q2 facilities at Naval Space Command and Naval Postgraduate School during the reporting period. Other claimant facilities were stabilized by existing Sustainment funding in FY02.

Current threat conditions in the NAVCENT AOR dictate an improved counter terrorism/force protection posture at NSA Bahrain. Storage of chemical weapons safety gear is currently located outside the base perimeter in non-climate controlled buildings. Other existing supply facilities are located dangerously close to the base's perimeter and must be protected. In addition, the square footage is inadequate to support contingency related surge capacity, as well as the increased storage requirements expected as a result of an increased military presence at NSA Bahrain and in the AOR. There is a general lack of adequate retail and service facilities at NSA Bahrain that is currently impacting the morale and welfare of military and dependent members stationed in the NAVCENT AOR. P-911 (Installation Services Support Facility) and P-920 (Wartime Pre-positioned Equipment Staging Facility) have been requested by NSA Bahrain in FY-03 to resolve these deficiencies. P-911 is approved in the FY03 MilCon Appropriation Bill. P-920 is programmed for FY09 in the POM 04 Navy IPL.

Covered Storage Facilities are largely deteriorated at the USNA, NSA MS and METOC. Projects to solve these discrepancies are currently un-programmed.

The Rifle and Pistol range facilities at Naval Station Annapolis are in need of major renovation and repair. The ordnance storage and support facility deficiencies cause inefficient use of the limited time associated with the summer training of Naval Academy midshipmen. There are 4 minor construction projects, currently un-programmed, to replace the weapons training facility, as well as install new baffles and sacrificial wood at the rifle and pistol ranges.

MEDICAL -- C-3

The military and dependent population (accompanied billets) at NSA Bahrain has increased significantly in the last year. Increases have been in both active and reserve presence in support of current operations within the NAVCENT AOR. The current medical and dental facilities are too small to accommodate the increased patient loading. This will impact NSA Bahrain's ability to provide timely medical and care to active duty and dependent within the AOR. Currently, there are no programmed solutions for these deficiencies at NSA Bahrain.

The quantity of medical facilities at Naval District Washington is inadequate to support the post Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) military population. The lack of adequate space

prevents the medical staff from treating patients in a timely and efficient manner. Adequate square footage has been identified, but the areas require extensive renovation to comply with current handicapped access requirements. Existing medical and dental facilities are located in deteriorated facilities in need of repair. Through a partnership with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) PX-225 is programmed for FY05. NDW has also requested an urgent minor construction project to be financed by Health Affairs (OSDHA) in FY03.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-4

The majority of functions supported by this claimancy are administrative in nature. This includes FAC 6100, 6103 and 6004.

The age of the historic Naval District Washington Region is evident in its numerous deteriorated facilities. Their primary mission is to provide Navy and DoD commands in the National Capitol Region with administrative space in which they can effectively operate. At least 10 buildings require major electrical, HVAC, and mechanical system repairs. Significant increases to the installation's population in FY-01 compound the need for such repairs. Naval District Washington Region is a host to a large, varied and sophisticated tenant population. Such a population demands an equally varied and sophisticated level of service and facilities. Although recent gains have been made with BRAC relocation funds, remaining facilities continue to require renovation. A modest Special Project Program is in place to address the most urgent requirements. However, this is insufficient to arrest the mounting backlog of deficiencies. Anticipated execution year budget costs will likely intensify the growth rate of facility related deficiencies at NDW.

At NSA Mid-South, interior and exterior repairs are needed to various buildings to accommodate the increased administrative requirements on the base. The Naval Personnel Command and Navy Recruiting Command were relocated to Mid-South during the recent BRAC process and have forwarded additional requests for administrative office space. An intense demolition program at NSA Mid-South would eventually result in more available maintenance and repair funds for occupied buildings, but demolition funds would be required from the central program through the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Several administrative buildings do not comply with current life safety codes. There are several minor construction and repair projects programmed for FY-02 and FY-03 to correct these deficiencies.

The Nimitz Library at the Naval Academy requires major rehabilitation due to age and use. Corrective action at the Naval Academy is addressed in their Academic Rehabilitation Program described above.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-4

The enlisted bachelor quarters at NDW's Naval Air Facility, Andrews Air Force Base is in need of major upgrades and repairs. Deteriorated interiors and unreliable mechanical systems present a negative impact to the quality of service of NDW enlisted personnel. NDW has requested two military construction projects, P-036 and P-026 that will replace the two barracks at the NAF facility. P-036 was awarded in FY02. P-026 is approved in the FY03 MilCon Appropriation Bill.

The Food Service, Retail Sales & Service Facilities, Religious Facilities, Family and Child Support Services Facilities and Public Shower and Restroom Facilities at USNA and NSA-MS all require significant repairs. USNA's religious facility problems will largely be addressed by P-333, a proposed gift fund/MilCon project. The gift portion of the proposed project has not yet been approved by ASN (I&E), although the MilCon portion is approved in the FY03 MilCon Appropriation Bill.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Naval Air Systems Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2		C-3	C-3	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

Antiquated facilities at NADEP's North Island, Cherry Point and Jacksonville need to be replaced due to deterioration and inefficient configuration. Original facilities were not meant to accommodate the present day classes of aircraft and engines. The three NADEPs are housed in buildings that predominately date from the 1940's, with 60+ years of modifications to keep up with NADEP requirements. Although they are generally well maintained, the buildings require major recapitalization projects to bring systems up to current codes and requirements and to layout facilities in a more efficient manner. Recapitalization efforts of the Navy have not kept pace with the increasing age of Navy facilities. In the last fifty years the types of aircraft to be supported and the safety and environmental requirements have changed radically, requiring a patchwork quilt of small facility additions, repairs, and MilCon projects to continue operations; but not in the most efficient manner. Along with aircraft maintenance, the engineering capability to modify aircraft, engines and components must be maintained to support both new and out of production aircraft and to provide rapid repairs to all existing aircraft components. No NADEP hangar meets fire protection requirements. The overall assessment of materiel condition is C-3.

RDT&E -- C-3

Naval Air Systems Command is responsible for development, procurement, supply and support of all naval aeronautical systems, related equipment and services required by the Navy and Marine Corps. With the advancements in aeronautics, stealth, avionics, network centric warfare, the ability to test aircraft and their weapons systems against a multitude of threat environments is essential. Developmental cost of aircraft and weapons systems is minimized through the use of modeling simulation and realistic repeatable ground based testing. Due to changing and increasing testing requirements, the condition, size and layout of many of our 50-year-old facilities are inadequate to perform some of the newer tests most efficiently. In some of our laboratories at NAWCAD, Patuxent River and NAWCWD, China Lake, equipment is and or personnel are crowded into hallways and small corners in order to house equipment to support legacy and new systems. Many programs are requesting SCIF space and it is difficult and expensive to retrofit 50-year-old structures for these spaces. The materiel condition of the majority of RDT&E facilities thorough out NAVAIRSYSCOM is decreasing due to increasing age. Several MilCon projects for new aviation acquisition have been requested through Program Offices to address space deficiencies, such as the V-22 Aircraft and Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft (MMA) projects, while recapitalization MILCON projects are being forwarded to N46 for sponsorship. Additionally, RDT&E space has been rated at a low priority in the recent MilCon program.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

The requirement for administrative space is becoming critical at NAS Patuxent River. The need for space for program management personnel is increasing due to new programs (MMA, Global Hawk, Broad Area Maritime (BAM), and Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle (UCAV)). The old age and infrastructure of many of the existing facilities makes them uneconomical to renovate, which exasperates the problem. Administrative space has been rated at a low priority in the recent MilCon program. The new efforts to stress recapitalization will help to restore existing footprint, but will do little towards meeting near term additional requirements. The overall assessment of materiel condition is C-3.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

NAVAIRSYSCOM began an aggressive program in the late 80's to do "whole building" repairs of its BQ's. Many of our BQ's were renovated before the Navy had established the current 1+1 or 2+0 standards. Their materiel condition is good, but they do not meet the standard. We have 4 BQ's at NAS Patuxent River that have six two man rooms sharing a common bath facility and therefore are considered "Gang Heads." Our transient facility at San Nicolas Island is rated at C-3. This facility is particularly important because everyone on the island must stay in government quarters. SNI is approximately 60 miles of the cost of California. Family housing within the NAVAIR claimancy is generally rated as C-2 with the exception of NAES Lakehurst whose Pinehurst family housing units (enlisted) are approximately 50 years old, and substandard. The overall assessment of materiel condition is C-3.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Naval Sea Systems Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3		C-3	C-3	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3.

A large portion of facility condition deficiencies located in the three naval shipyards in the continental United States, contributed to the C-3 IRR rating for this Facility Class (FC). Vital waterfront piers and wharves that are used for repair and overhaul of naval vessels are aged and continue to deteriorate. The shipyards are performing their mission with these deteriorated facilities using workarounds that are inefficient with increased cost for servicing naval vessels and performing industrial operations. The condition of waterfront and training facilities is adversely impacting mission accomplishment in supporting readiness for war-fighting platforms.

The mission of servicing nuclear submarines is adversely impacted by the condition of Pier 3 at Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Pier 3 has failed and is unusable for berthing and repair of nuclear submarines. Nuclear submarines cannot use Pier 3 at Norfolk Naval Shipyard due to the unsafe structural condition of the pier. The workaround to complete the Submarine Availability is to berth the submarine at Pier 5. The estimated cost for inefficient workaround operations due to the relocation of submarine work to Pier 5 is \$10,000 per day during the Availability and \$0.5 million for arrangements to accommodate the submarine at Pier 5. The use of Pier 5 to complete the submarine Availability impacts workload schedules for other ship repair work. Recapitalization of Pier 3 is proposed in the Military Construction Program.

CVN Planned Incremental Availabilities at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard requires a CVN to be moored for approximately 6 months per year at Pier 3, which is the Shipyard's deep draft pier available for this work. Pier 3 has inadequate fendering, bollards, high-pressure air and no heavy weather mooring system. Pier 3 at Puget Sound is providing facility support for carrier availabilities with increased cost due to the use of temporary arrangements for high-pressure air, and with risk to personnel and other vessels due to a lack of heavy weather mooring during storm conditions. The recurring cost for the temporary arrangement for compressed air results in an additional cost of \$0.5 million per project.

In the area of training, there are inadequate facilities to train divers for underwater ship repair, Anti-Terrorism Force Protection requirements, and to support underwater explosive ordnance disposal requirements. The training capacity for students is limited due to the size of the existing training pool and a lack of sufficient water depth of the pool. The existing pool at the Navy Diving and Salvage Training Center Panama City, Florida, was intended to serve 217 students maximum on board, but the current training requirement to ensure trained personnel for wartime readiness has driven the average student load to 275 with peaks to 350 students. Diver manning levels in EOD, USMC and Fleet units will remain unacceptably low. Currently Navy Divers are

performing an estimated \$15 million worth of underwater ship repairs annually. The current underwater ship repair curriculum for Navy diving does not adequately prepare new divers for the tasks to be performed. As a result, it is estimated that there is a 10% decrease in efficiency due to on-the-job training and rework resulting from the training that must be performed in less than ideal conditions. This decrease in efficiency results in an additional cost of \$1.5 million annually. The lack of trained Navy divers may prevent performing some missions.

Identified and documented Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) requirements contributed to the C-3 Readiness rating. The estimated increase in cost for unexecuted RM requirements is 3% per year. This increase in cost for RM projects will impact funding levels for appropriate facilities support to ensure mission readiness for war fighting platforms.

Efforts are ongoing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of NAVSEA infrastructure through construction and modernization of facilities and demolition of excess footprint. Correction of these C-3/C-4 deficiencies will improve facilities and infrastructure in this facility class for mission readiness.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

NAVSEA is accomplishing the vital mission of maintenance and modernization of U.S. Navy vessels and industrial operations in support of Navy readiness and Fleet operations but with significant difficulty due to age and deterioration of facilities, poor facilities configuration and scattered and dispersed production operations. These facilities condition deficiencies contribute to workarounds and inefficiencies that result in increased cost and time to accomplish mission assignments. Efforts are ongoing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of NAVSEA infrastructure through construction and modernization of facilities and demolition of excess footprint.

NSY Norfolk has deteriorated facilities for crane repair/weight handling equipment operations and waterfront facilities that require consolidation of operations to support nuclear work. Cranes and rigging are core services in the repair of Navy ships. The scattered locations of crane and rigging facilities outside the Controlled Industrial Area result in lost time for personnel travel, equipment relocation and crane movement between these scattered locations with workarounds for servicing cranes, locomotives and equipment. Due to current operations, \$2.9 million/year in productivity will continue to be lost. The facility condition and separation adversely affect response rates for production support, emergency functions and all department interactive functions.

The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS) mission of performing CVN Dry-docking Availabilities, Trident Availabilities, and emergent operational repair and maintenance of other Navy war fighting platforms is impacted by a lack of adequate depot facilities at the waterfront. The mission at PSNSY is accomplished with an aging, dispersed and deteriorated industrial plant and temporary facilities. The existing facilities were not designed and located to meet today's organizational project team approach for efficient industrial operations. Restoration and modernization to provide a new CVN Maintenance Complex at the waterfront could reduce the cost of a CVN Availability by \$4.5 million. Use of the existing facilities results in higher cost for operations which impacts funding levels and Fleet readiness. Recapitalization of the industrial plant and consolidation of functions on the waterfront will reduce the cost of operations.

The mission of Puget Sound requires work with controlled substances (man-made vitreous fiber, lead, asbestos, PCB, etc.), Puget Sound is required to provide affected employees with facilities for donning and removal of associated work clothing. These include showers, lockers and change rooms. The current situation requires workers to travel to and from the job site by vehicle to

remote facilities an average of 2 times daily. Compounding this is the waiting time at remote sites due to overloading of those facilities. This subtracts 50 minutes of productive time per day for each worker (3,052 man-hours/year). The proposed facility will reduce this by an estimated 75%. This project will also reduce the requirement for leased facilities and the subsequent expenses and problems that they incur.

NSWC DIV Indian Head produces Otto fuel and nitroglycerin to support propellant and explosive product requirements. Increased cost for operations is currently impacting mission readiness in fuel and explosive production operations. The mission is currently being accomplished with two production plants that are beyond economic repair. Consolidation of production plants and recapitalization of one will reduce the cost of operations. Economic payback period for this \$14.4 million MilCon project is 2.9 years.

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (PNS) is a depot maintenance facility responsible for maintaining, repairing, refueling and modernizing nuclear submarines. This work is currently accomplished in scattered deteriorated historic facilities. NAVSEA proposes a MilCon project to physically realign the facilities of the shipyard to better support the operational processes and to implement a parent/satellite shop concept. Under this concept, major work will be done in the parent shops with final installation work being accomplished in satellite shops immediately adjacent to the dry-docks. Adequate efficient shop facilities will help to reduce the cost of operations to meet scheduled mission requirements of 11 months for Depot Maintenance Periods (DMP) and 20 months for Engineering Refueling Overhauls (ERO) assigned to PNS. The dysfunctional facilities will continue to create operational constraints and inefficient shop operations that will continue to impact the mission of supporting war-fighting platforms.

Identified and documented Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) requirements contributed to the C-3 Readiness rating. The estimated increase in cost for unexecuted RM requirements is 3 percent per year. This increase in cost for RM projects will impact funding levels for appropriate facilities support to ensure mission readiness for war fighting platforms.

RDT&E -- C-3

The Surface Warfare Center and Undersea Warfare Center activities provide research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) for ship, submarine and shipboard systems for modernization and support of war-fighting platforms. Several high visibility R&D functions are currently housed in multiple inadequate, small, old and deteriorated facilities. The mission in this Facility Class is accomplished with work around and inefficient operations that increase the cost of operations.

Development of emerging technologies for littoral unmanned systems is hampered at NSWC Coastal System Station, Panama City by the lack of adequate facilities to integrate and test multiple systems prior to costly major tests. The current development and testing of multiple systems are conducted in various isolated facilities scattered across the installation. This causes delays in the testing program and adds the expenditures of having personnel and the ship on standby while final problems are resolved. It is estimated that more than \$150,000 per major test is unnecessarily spent due to the inefficiency caused by these conditions. Multiple sets of specialized and sensitive test equipment are required because they cannot be transported without the need for recalibration. The lack of adequate facilities requires that some demonstrations and testing be conducted at other installations at a considerable expense to the project. It is estimated that more than \$1 million per year is expended on use of outside facilities, transportation, living expenses, and overtime associated with off-site testing. The increased costs and extended development schedules impact mission readiness for modernization of capabilities.

NUWCDIV Newport is the Navy's premier RDT&E laboratory for submarine undersea warfare combat systems. The mission is to develop new and advanced technologies, USW systems acquisition, in-service engineering and testing, and research on new sensors, combat control systems, and weapons systems. Use of existing facilities to support the mission of exploring advanced technologies for undersea war fighting platforms will increase the cost of operations. This increased cost is due to a lack of adequate facilities for selected programs. Existing facilities being used are overcrowded because of the inflexible design including ceiling support columns that are too close together for efficient laboratory layout. All are in a serious state of deterioration and require continuous costly maintenance. Lack of high bay laboratory space for full-scale mock-ups will adversely impact the schedule for Network-Centric Warfare combat systems development. The use and/or conversion of older facilities (some of World War II vintage) to support certain RDT&E functions will allow the underlying function to be accomplished on a minimally acceptable basis but prevent implementation of efficiencies and streamlining. Use of existing facilities for the proposed Undersea Network Centric Lab will result in an increase in annual RDT&E program costs of \$6.6 million more per year.

The mission of NSWCDIV Dahlgren Weapons Dynamics Branch is to perform testing and evaluation of explosive ordnance and to provide tactical support of weapons development programs through warhead performance testing. Testing of missiles for shock and vibration, drop, blast effects and other environmental and field firing assessments are conducted in old, inadequate and separated facilities. The poor condition of facilities scattered among separate locations of the installation make testing processes more time consuming with inefficient operations that cost more and increase the safety risk. The condition of facilities impacts support for war fighting platforms. A proposed new facility will consolidate testing operations, reduce the cost and time per test to complete each one. We estimate annual savings of \$747,000 per test. Testing duration that now takes over one year to complete can be reduced to approximately two months in a new testing facility.

The poor condition of facilities at NSWCDIV Dahlgren that support RDT&E for the SLBM missile program has an impact on the performance of equipment, systems, and personnel supporting this war fighting platform. Major deficiencies exist in the mechanical and electrical systems, and roof. The facilities also have a poor configuration of space and lack fire protection systems. The condition of the facility has had an impact on critical equipment by shortening the life of equipment each time there is a power failure or roof leak. Power failures result in costly downtime and affect timely Fleet support. A new facility is proposed to provide adequate space for this war-fighting platform. The estimated savings for Sustainment, security, utilities and personnel conducting operations in a new facility are \$880,000.

Funding and execution of the above requirements will provide efficiencies in testing and evaluation of weapons, including modernization of capabilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

Administrative functions are being performed to meet mission but often in facilities that require major repair and maintenance. Significant repair and upgrades are needed to correct seismic deficiencies that exist in facilities that house administrative functions at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS). Based on seismic studies several of these facilities pose serious life and safety risks in the event of a major earthquake. Lack of attention to correction of these seismic deficiencies will have a significant impact on the mission of PSNSY.

Administrative and logistic facilities at NSWC Carderock are housed in inadequate trailers, Quonset huts, and temporary modular structures and WWII converted barracks. These facilities have numerous maintenance deficiencies, and poor space configuration and are not energy efficient. Administrative functions are dispersed in facilities scattered across the activity. Performing administrative functions in scattered existing facilities has an impact on the mission since these arrangement results in inefficient operations with high maintenance costs. A MilCon Project "Engineering Management and Logistic Facility" (\$12.7 million) is proposed to consolidate functions for major business support operations and will demolish 12 dilapidated buildings for a 27% reduction in infrastructure footprint at NSWC Carderock.

Quantity Rating - Although the IRRS generated rating for Facilities Quantity is C-4, this rating may not accurately represent the facility requirement due to data quality. A review of the quantity requirements for this Facility Class does not indicate significant quantity deficiencies. Unexecuted SRM requirements impact mission. Unexecuted facilities projects will continue to increase in cost due to inflation. This increase in cost for RM projects will impact funding levels for appropriate facilities support to ensure mission readiness for war fighting platforms.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

Facilities that support Bachelor quarters at NUWC Autec, Bahamas and NSWC Panama City, and fitness facility requirements at NSWC Dahlgren have deficiencies that impact performance of mission and severely detract from quality of life.

Existing facilities are deteriorated with aging plumbing, electrical, floors, HVAC, bathroom and ventilation systems. The existing bachelor quarters at Autec have gang heads, no fire sprinkler system, significant mold/mildew problems and cannot be occupied in periods of high winds. The facility does not meet space requirements for Navy Bachelor Quarters housing. The remote overseas local island economy cannot provide adequate rental units. The mission at NUWC Autec is to maintain the unique and critical instrumented range and to test and evaluate undersea warfare systems. This mission requires skilled and qualified personnel to carry out the work. The key issue related to impact on mission is retention of these skilled and qualified personnel in order to continue support for Navy and DoD requirements. The existing bachelor quarters facilities provide below standard quality of housing that have a significant and detrimental impact on the morale and welfare of personnel living in this remote area that lacks adequate off-base accommodations. Minimizing attrition is a significant problem for Autec because of limited infrastructure and lack of adequate housing. A proposed MilCon project will replace the existing deteriorated bachelor quarters at Autec with an adequate facility.

The existing Physical Fitness Center at NSWC Dahlgren is a 59-year-old, 21,090 sf facility that has had numerous renovations and small additions over the years. These projects have produced an assortment of mechanical systems that are difficult and expensive to maintain. The plumbing and HVAC systems are antiquated; there is asbestos in the mechanical systems; and the air quality is extremely poor. In addition, the facility is also non-ADA compliant. The military family housing population at NSWC Dahlgren has doubled in size since 1996. There is a requirement to house a significant number of students for approximately three to four months before classes begin at the Aegis Training Center. As a result, the physical fitness center is well utilized and absolutely necessary, with an average of 200 users per day during the workweek. Waiting lines are the norm during peak usage hours. The Fitness Center is the only recreational facility available within a 30-mile radius of NSWC DIV Dahlgren. The current facility does not provide our military with an adequate Fitness Center to support and maintain the level of fitness, which is desirable from both a military readiness and quality of life perspective. A proposed MilCon project will provide adequate fitness facilities at Dahlgren.

Bachelor quarters provide the living accommodations for permanent party members and students attending the many specialty training schools located at NSWC Coastal Systems Station, Panama City. Existing BQ facility #304 south is an Open Bay Barracks with gang toilets and showers. BQ facility #304 north also has small rooms and is not ADA compliant. BQ facility #484 has no sprinkler systems, no elevators and doesn't comply with new 1+1 standards. A lack of adequate facilities forces military personnel to lodge off base during the high cost tourist season at peak rates and must compete for lodging availability.

Identified and documented Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) requirements contributed to the C-3 Readiness rating. The estimated increase in cost for unexecuted RM requirements is 3 percent per year. This increase in cost for RM projects will impact funding levels for appropriate facilities support to ensure mission readiness for quality of life aspects for naval forces and their families.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Strategic Systems

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3		C-3	C-2	C-3		C-2	C-2	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

SSP waterfront facilities are rated C-3 due to nuclear security deficiencies and facility deficiencies reported in the FY02 Installation Readiness Reporting System. SSP is responsible for waterfront security for SUBASE Kings Bay, GA and Bangor, WA. Neither of these bases meets the security requirements generated by the post 9/11 threat levels and SSP has submitted six MilCon projects for security fencing, security perimeter, and waterfront security force facilities to correct these deficiencies. The FY02 IRRS indicates SSP waterfront facilities are Q-4 primarily because of Explosive Handling Wharf pile deterioration and corrosion protection deficiencies. Restoration projects are planned to correct these deficiencies, however Sustainment funding levels generated by the Facility Sustainment Model (FSM) model are insufficient to sustain SSP nuclear processing and storage facilities and fund restoration projects. SSP has requested CNO to create two new FSM Facility Assessment Codes (FAC) that address the critical security and technical needs of nuclear facilities and provide sufficient Sustainment funding to allow mission performance.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

SSP maintenance and production facilities are rated C-3 due to nuclear security deficiencies, re-entry body processing capacity short falls, and facility deficiencies. SSP submitted MilCon projects for a new Limited Area Processing and Storage Complex at SWFPAC Bangor and a Re-entry Body Complex Addition at SWFLANT Kings Bay to meet the nuclear security and processing shortfalls. The FY02 IRRS indicates SSP strategic weapons maintenance and production facilities are Q-4 due to deficiencies from aging of the SSP facility inventory. Restoration projects are planned to correct these deficiencies, however Sustainment funding levels generated by the Facility Sustainment Model (FSM) model are insufficient to sustain SSP nuclear processing and storage facilities and fund restoration projects. SSP requested CNO to create two new FSM Facility Assessment Codes (FAC) that address the critical security and technical needs of nuclear facilities and provide sufficient Sustainment funding to allow mission performance.

SUPPLY -- C-3

SSP strategic weapons storage facilities and missile magazines are rated C-3 and do not meet the security requirements generated by the post 9/11 threat levels. SSP has submitted MilCon projects to provide new adequately protected mated missile magazines and storage for strategic weapons components. While the FY02 IRRS reported Supply facilities as Q-1, Sustainment funding levels generated by the Facility Sustainment Model (FSM) model are insufficient to sustain SSP nuclear storage facilities and fund anticipated restoration projects. SSP has requested CNO to create two new FSM Facility Assessment Codes (FAC) that address the critical security and technical needs of nuclear processing and storage facilities and provide sufficient Sustainment funding to allow mission performance.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Navy
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Naval Reserve Forces

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2		C-3		C-3	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

The deficiencies in this facility class have a significant adverse impact on the efficiency of maintenance operations but generally do not preclude accomplishment of the operations in the facilities designated to accomplish them. Most (62%) of the deficiency costs identified for improving this facility class rating to C-2 involve facilities at NAS JRB New Orleans and NAS Atlanta. Projects to correct these deficiencies are programmed for FY03 and FY04. In addition, the planned FY03 relocation of reserve units at Rosemont, MN to the new NARCEN facility in Minneapolis and the subsequent disposal of the Rosemont facilities will address 23% of the deficiency costs identified for improving this facility class rating to C-2. These specific actions are expected to remove a major portion of the backlog for this facility class. Funding permitting, this facility class rating should improve to C-2 by the end of FY04.

The quality of facilities in this class have a significant adverse impact on the efficiency of supply operations but do not generally preclude accomplishment of the operations in the facilities designated to accomplish them. Most of these deficiencies involve facilities at NAS JRB Willow Grove, NAS Atlanta, NAS JRB New Orleans, NSA New Orleans, NMCRC Alameda and NMCRC Sacramento. Notwithstanding the total cost of the deficiencies for this facility class, the impact of these deficiencies is estimated to barely meet the severity level for a C-3 rating. The accomplishment of non-deferrable work at NAS Atlanta is expected to improve the rating to C-2 for this facility class.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

The C-4 rating calculated for this facility class has been overwritten to a C-3 rating. Although the quality of facilities in this class has a significant adverse impact on the efficiency of administrative operations; deficiencies do not preclude accomplishment of operations in the facilities designated to accomplish them. Deficiencies reported for NAS JRB Ft. Worth and NMCRC Los Angeles have already been corrected. Actions are underway to further reduce the backlog of deficiencies in this class. NARCEN Minneapolis, INTELOC Minneapolis and NARCEN Columbus are scheduled to move to new facilities in FY03 that are being provided through property exchange agreements. Disposal actions are in progress for their current deficient facilities. NRC Billings will move into replacement facilities by the end of FY04 per FY03 MCNR project P-177. Economic alternatives are being explored for resolving over \$8 million in deficiencies at NSA New Orleans, NMCRC Phoenix and NMCRC Denver.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

The C-4 rating calculated for this facility class has been overwritten to a C-3 rating. Although the quality of facilities in this class have a significant adverse impact on on-base housing and on the efficiency of community support operations; deficiencies do not preclude accomplishment of operations in the facilities designated to accomplish them. Additionally, data entry errors and transfer and conversion errors exaggerated the deficiency severity for this facility class. \$15 million in old previously corrected housing deficiencies at off-base facilities were attributed to NAS JRB Willow Grove. \$4.3 million in deficiencies were incorrectly attributed to the new NAS JRB New Orleans gymnasium built in 2000 and having a current PRV of \$4.1 million. Deficiencies reported for excess facilities at NMCRC Los Angeles and INTLOC Minneapolis (special area Rosemont) further exaggerated the calculated rating for this facility class.

GENERAL COMMENTS/OBSERVATIONS BY THE MARINE CORPS
REGARDING THE MARINE CORPS COMMANDING OFFICERS'
READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (CORRS)

1. The Commanding Officers' Readiness Reporting System (CORRS) is used to produce the Marine Corps' Installations' Readiness Report. Dates for project execution of deficiencies are subject to change based on budget and mission priorities.
2. Our current product is the result of data, which have been reviewed and, in some instances, adjusted by our installation commanders and Major Commands.
3. The Marine Corps is making a significant commitment to improve its facilities databases. HQMC has committed funds over the past three years to inspect real property and to update the internet Naval Facilities Assets Database (iNFADS). We will continue to do so in the future.
4. Over the last three Installations' Readiness Reports, the Marine Corps has used the same grading factors for our infrastructure. During those three years, Marine Corps' ratings have gone down due to the update of property records, which are our source data. At this point we believe that the majority of the records have been corrected and we do not expect any significant fluctuations in the future.
5. Our grading criteria use the following percentages of property (in terms of value) as the thresholds for each C rating:
 - C-1: Up to 10% of the facility/category is degraded
 - C-2: Up to 25% of the facility/category is degraded
 - C-3: Up to 40% of the facility/category is degraded
 - C-4: More than 40% of the facility/category is degraded.
6. These reports are very high level roll-ups of numerous property categories. At all ratings, to include C-1, there may be high-cost repairs identified, which will impact the Marines and civilians who work in or are otherwise supported by those specific facilities. Fully funding sustainment is necessary to ensure that further deterioration does not take place.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Marine Corps
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Fleet Marine Forces Pacific

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2		C-2	C-4	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION -- C-4

Permanent facilities are required to upgrade this C-4 rating. As reported last year, this major category and subcategory is C-4 overall. Most of the facilities used by Marine Corps Tactical Support are trailers. MCB Camp Pendleton MilCon project P-541 was included in MCB Camp Pendleton's POM FY04 and FY06 submissions to eliminate their C-4 rating.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

MCB Camp Pendleton, MCAS Camp Pendleton, MCAS Iwakuni and MCAS Miramar report C-3 and C-4 deficiencies in quality and quantity with regards to this type of facility. Planned MilCon projects for new construction and SRM demolition projects to eliminate inadequate structures are expected to improve this rating. Administrative Building MilCon is ultimately required to fully improve this area. New construction in this area, unfortunately, is not being planned due to limited resources and the current focus on quality of life and mission essential projects.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

This major category rating is again C-3 due to the following reasons:

(1) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing: A significant portion of our installations' inventory include inadequate man space as well as gang-head facilities at MCB Camp Pendleton, MAGTF TC Twentynine Palms, MCAS Yuma and MCAS Iwakuni. Additionally, deficiencies exist at MCB Hawaii, MCB Camp Pendleton, MAGTF TC Twentynine Palms and MCAS Yuma. The Marine Corps Bachelor Housing Master Plan, 15 October 2002, has been developed to eliminate the inventory of inadequate gang-head barracks by 2005, as well as address space deficiencies within CONUS and eliminate gang-head facilities either through demolition, new construction or reassignment to other uses. This plan also addresses reaching a two-person per room assignment standard by 2012 utilizing 2x2 modules, reassigned 3-2-1 rooms and 2x0 room configurations.

(2) Family Housing: Approximately 57 percent of FMFPAC's inventory requires more than \$15,000 in major repairs or improvements. Additionally, quantity deficiencies exist at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii and MCAS Yuma. The Marine Corps Family Housing Master Plan, 2002 programs Public Private Venture, renovation, replacement and deficit reduction for our activities to eliminate inadequate Housing by FY07.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

This rating is again C-3 for the following reasons:

(1) Electrical Power: The C-3 ratings at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCAS Camp Pendleton, MCAS Miramar, MCAS Iwakuni, MCB Camp Butler, MCAS Futenma and MAGTF TC Twenty-

nine Palms indicate deficiencies in power source, transmission and distribution lines and substations. Studies and planning are now ongoing at all installations to repair, replace or upgrade as necessary.

(2) Sewage and Waste: MCB Camp Pendleton and MAGTF TC Twenty-nine Palms are not in compliance with the Regional Water Quality Control (RWQC) Board standards. At MCB Camp Pendleton, the RWQC issued Notice of Violations and a Cease and Desist Order requiring the upgrade of the existing sewage system and the addition of a tertiary treatment plant to bring the base into compliance. Phased MilCon projects P-002 (FY04), P-112 (FY07) and P-110 (FY08) have been scheduled to correct these C-4 deficiencies. At MAGTF TC Twentynine Palms, Camp Wilson wastewater treatment plant is out of compliance. An environmentally funded project for the new wastewater treatment plant is ongoing with a completion date of March 2003.

(3) Water: MCB Camp Pendleton is not in compliance with the California Department of Health Services secondary water quality standards. Notices of Violations have been issued. A system upgrade and new filtration plant is required to bring the base into compliance. Phased MilCon projects have been programmed from FY02 through FY03 to correct this C-4 rating.

(4) Roads and other Pavements: MCB Camp Pendleton and MCAS Miramar have indicated roads are in need of major reconstruction. Major repair and MilCon projects will be necessary to resolve these C-4 deficiencies, but as of now they are not programmed.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Marine Corps
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Fleet Marine Force Atlantic

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3		C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING -- C-3

New missions and fleet introduction of new equipment to assigned operating forces have substantially influenced this report and related C-ratings for an already stressed and overage physical plant at MARCORBASESLANT installations. In this regard, upon activation, the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade's (MEB) personnel/facilities/infrastructure requirements were absorbed into various existing facilities. These deficiencies have been identified for correction by means of a MilCon initiative to provide adequate/efficiently configured facilities and Quality of Life to meet base loading requirements. Moreover, these same conditions exist at MCB Camp Lejeune relative to the expanded role in support of joint maritime special missions training. Currently, the planned solutions will be achieved with MilCon projects identified in FY04 and FY06. In addition, MilCon project P-034 (unprogrammed), Construct Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range, would correct a significant training range deficiency at Camp Lejeune, and Defense Fuels is processing P-120 to replace Aircraft Direct Fueling Hydrant System in FY05 at MCAS Cherry Point, which would eliminate out-of-date liquid fueling and dispensing equipment.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION -- C-3

The requirement for a V-22 Osprey Support Center at MCAS New River has been identified by NavAir to support further research and development of this new aircraft. MilCon project P-635 is being developed by NADEP to meet this requirement (12,000 sf, cat code 311-10).

SUPPLY -- C-3

Lack of sufficient ammunition storage space is the prime contributor for MARCORBASESLANT Supply Facilities drop from last year's C-2 rating. MilCon Project P-720 (FY06) identifies the need for High Explosive Magazines at MCAS Cherry Point. In addition, MilCon Projects P-512 (FY02), P513 (FY02) and P-515 (FY03) are currently underway to construct 90,000 SF of warehouse space at MCAS New River. MilCon projects P-1035 (FY09) identified to construct a Material Distribution Center and P-417 (FY09) to construct an Equipment Storage Bay at Camp Lejeune will improve this rating once executed.

MEDICAL -- C-3

MCAS Beaufort's C-4 rating for this Facility Class is a primary driver for the Marine Forces Atlantic C-3 Facility Class rating. Navy (BUMED) is scheduling to replace the Medical/Dental Branch Clinic and Dispensary with their MilCon P-035 project, but it is currently unprogrammed. This project will correct the current reported facility quality deficiency at MCAS Beaufort improving this rating.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

The execution of FSRM projects valued at approximately \$42 million should restore this rating to C-2 next year. In addition, MilCon Project P-131 (unprogrammed), cost \$12.4M, identified to construct a Consolidated Administrative Facility at MCAS Cherry Point, and a major renovation project valued at \$1.1M to renovate MCAF Quantico's Administrative Headquarters Building currently under design (FY04), will help improve this rating once executed.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

(1) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing: The Marine Corps Bachelor Housing Master Plan, 15 October 2002, has been developed to eliminate the inventory of inadequate gang-head barracks by 2005, as well as address space deficiencies within CONUS and eliminate gang-head facilities either through demolition, new construction or reassignment to other uses. This plan also addresses reaching a two-person per room assignment standard by 2012 that will use 2x2 modules, reassign 3-2-1 rooms to two person rooms and new construction of 2x0 rooms. With regards to improving existing conditions, sustainment and restoration projects totaling approximately \$55 million have been identified under the SRM program. In addition, the following MilCon projects have been identified to correct BEQ discrepancies and provide 2x0 configuration: MCAS New River, P-634, and MCAS Cherry Point, P-135.

(2) Family Housing: Three MilCon projects to replace family housing at MCAS Cherry Point, phased over three years, commenced in FY02. However, the current state as supported by the U.S. Marine Corps Family Housing Master Plan, continues to have substantial deficiencies in both quality and quantity within our family housing facilities. Per the U.S. Marine Corps Family Housing Master Plan these deficiencies have been identified for correction by means of an aggressive Public Private Ventures (PPV) initiative. The goal of the housing master plan is to correct these quality and quantity deficiencies by the year 2007.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

Numerous problems exist in utilities and grounds. MARCORBASESLANT is currently concentrating efforts to determine the full range of deficiencies to determine appropriate corrective action and priorities. Currently MilCon P-079 (FY02) is addressing landfill requirements, and P-1043 (unprogrammed), \$23.2M, will provide a new Water Treatment Facility at Camp Lejeune. Although inspection of utility systems is ongoing, approximately \$96 million of FSRM projects, focused heavily on environmental compliance, have already been identified.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Marine Corps
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Fleet Marine Force Other

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2		C-2	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

MEDICAL -- C-3

MCRD Parris Island and MCRD San Diego dental clinics as well as the poor condition of the dispensaries at the recruit depots and MCLB Albany were the primary drivers for the overall C-3 rating. Sustainment and Restoration projects totaling over \$3 million dollars are currently funded or planned for these needed repairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-3

At MCLB Barstow numerous projects relating to Printing and Reproduction, Navy Relief and other "General" administrative facilities have been identified for repair. MilCon P-935 addresses deficiencies in space for the fleet support center. MCLB Albany, MCCDC Quantico as well as both recruit depots have identified many facilities as either inadequate or substandard. Currently, 68 projects estimated to cost \$58 million have been identified to HQMC, but have not been executed due to a lack of resources. MCCDC Quantico has also identified MilCon P-152 (2005), Battalion Building that will help improve the readiness.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-3

(1) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing: The Marine Corps Bachelor Housing Master Plan, 15 October 2002, has been developed to eliminate the inventory of inadequate barracks as well as address space deficiencies within CONUS and eliminate gang-head facilities either through demolition, new construction or reassignment to other uses. This plan also addresses reaching a two-person per room assignment standard by 2012 that will use 2x2 modules, reassign 3-2-1 rooms to two person rooms and new construction of 2x0 rooms. Currently, there are a total of six MilCon and over 85 sustainment and restoration projects identified to HQMC totaling over \$95 million dollars to correct existing deficiencies.

(2) Family Housing: At MCCDC Quantico, the average age of housing is 57 years. Of the existing units, 99% are inadequate. Additionally, 99% of the MCRD Parris Island housing is inadequate and needs to be replaced. Inadequate housing inventories at MCLB Albany and MCLB Barstow total 63% and 100% respectively. 95% of all Marine Corps housing will be turned over to private contractors by 2007, which will greatly improve the situation.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS -- C-3

The most significant installations with utilities problems are MCCDC Quantico and MCLB Albany and Barstow. At HQMC, 59 projects totaling approximately \$61 million dollars have been identified for funding with regards to utility systems.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Marine Corps
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Marine Forces Reserves

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2		C-3	NA	C-4	NA	C-4	C-4	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION -- C-3

The C-3 rating for Maintenance and Production Facilities is the result of substandard and inadequate facilities throughout the Force. Only Facilities Category Code 2141 (Vehicle Maintenance Shop) has a C-2 rating with 72 percent of the assets being rating as adequate. The remaining facilities in this category have a C-4 rating.

SUPPLY -- C-4

The C-4 rating for Supply Facilities is the result of inadequate space. The current facilities are generally adequate from a quality standpoint (more than 80 percent in all categories). Code 4421 (Covered Storage Building, Installation) currently has only 1 percent of the required space.

ADMINISTRATIVE -- C-4

The C-4 rating for Administrative Facilities resulted solely from the inadequate space available. Code 6100 (General Administrative Building) has only 34 percent of the required space.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING -- C-4

The C-4 rating for Housing and Community Facilities is the result of substandard and inadequate housing facilities at the two family housing developments owned by MARFORRES. These are located at Newburgh, NY and Chicopee, MA. Only 21 percent of Code 7110 (Family Housing Dwelling) was rated as adequate. Two ongoing initiatives will alleviate this situation. At Chicopee, MA, MilCon project (P-043) is at 100 percent design with contract award expected in February 2003. At Newburgh, NY, Atlantic Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command recently selected General Electric Credit Corporation-Government Military Housing, Limited Liability Corporation (GECC—GMH, LLC) for exclusive negotiations in conjunction with a Military Housing Public Private Venture (PPV) initiative. This PPV contract, when awarded and construction is complete, will successfully address the housing quality issues at our family housing at Newburgh, NY. The expected date of completion is summer 2005.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Pacific Air Forces

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-4	C-4	C-2	C-3	C-1	C-4	C-4	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

PACAF airfield pavements are degraded at several installations, impacting everything from basic runway ops, taxiing, and parking, to day-to-day aircraft maintenance. We have major MilCon and Host Nation funded projects programmed to repair existing airfield and operations facility conditions. Korea bases require extensive repair for Hardened Aircraft Shelters, and many PACAF installations have failing infrastructure support for airfield operations. Andersen sustained significant damage to airfield lighting and facilities in the recent typhoon. These deficiencies significantly degrade PACAF's ability to provide air and space power throughout the AOR.

MOBILITY – C-4

Facilities supporting strategic mobility operations are crucial to PACAF's mission to provide ready aerospace power across the largest AOR in the Air Force. A Joint Mobility Center is required at Hickam, which serves as the primary PACOM port of deployment. Osan is the primary force reception and redeployment location for the Korean Peninsula and currently carries out these operations in their base theater due to the lack of a cargo deployment and force reception facility. Kadena currently has temporary work-arounds in place to conduct deployment processing in the absence of a dedicated facility designed for that purpose. Requirements for mobility facilities total over 50% of PACAF's mobility plant replacement value.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-4

Deficient facilities in this category adversely impact sortie support. Many maintenance and production facilities in WESTPAC are WWII and Korean War vintage. Given declining budgets and force reductions since their construction, programmatic actions have failed to keep pace with the technological advancement of weapons systems and these facilities now present fire safety concerns, inadequate space, and unconsolidated operations. In consonance with the March 99 Eagle Look for Munitions Infrastructure, which included Hickam, Andersen, Kadena, Osan, and Kunsan, munitions maintenance facilities throughout PACAF are severely deteriorated and do not provide adequate mission support for the ever-changing maintenance and production requirements. The primary hangar supporting COPE THUNDER exercises at Eielson AFB is severely degraded and in dire need of a comprehensive roof repair as well as HVAC and electrical system repairs. Andersen requires the replacement of three primary maintenance hangars due to significant typhoon damage. Undersized and aged facilities not designed for today's level of maintenance and production impact PACAF's ability to support large-frame logistics throughput. To compensate for these deficiencies, numerous work-arounds are currently employed, which result in inefficient use of limited resources and degraded readiness.

SUPPLY – C-3

Supply warehouses throughout PACAF are approaching 60 years of age and strained budgets over that period of time have produced facility conditions that do not provide adequate storage of vital assets, especially in the harsh environments of Korea and Alaska. Hickam has a critical warehousing shortage with over 140,000 square feet of dilapidated facilities that have out-lived their useful life, but cannot be demolished until modern replacement facilities are constructed. As validated by the March 99 Eagle Look for Munitions Storage Capacity, current storage facilities in Korea present poorly positioned munitions in 40-year old igloos that were designed with a 25-year life expectancy. Force shaping, consolidation of assets, reduction of manpower, and fielding of new munitions systems has left existing munitions storage inadequate. Insufficient WRM storage space is another PACAF concern in this area, with Kunsan in need of 20,000 additional square feet to meet its exercise support and real-world missions.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-4

Many administrative facilities throughout PACAF were constructed in the 1940s/50s and have not seen significant infrastructure upgrades since. These facilities have outdated plumbing, electrical, and heating systems in need of replacement. Facilities such as the PACAF HQ building, the old Alaskan Command building at Elmendorf, and building 21000 at Andersen, with their patchwork fixes over the years, are representative of this facility class and possess significant life safety, fire, and American Disabilities Act deficiencies.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

PACAF's overseas and isolated locations make community support and housing facilities vital to the well-being and readiness of our military communities. PACAF has almost 20% of all AF Dorms and Family Housing. Many dorms are outdated and do not meet current Air Force standards. Family Housing at many bases is inadequate, with deficits causing undue waiting lists and existing housing in urgent need of repairs. Kadena has the largest family housing deficit in PACAF and the largest requirement for upgrade, followed closely by Osan and Elmendorf. Family Housing in Korea urgently needs to be relocated on base to mitigate PACAF's highest force protection concerns. Years of deficient O&M and MilCon funding for community support facilities have pushed many of them to the brink of failure. Interim repairs can no longer keep up with the accelerating rate of decay.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Most PACAF infrastructure is over 40 years old and currently creating a significant maintenance burden with replacement parts no longer available in many cases. Central Heat Plants in Alaska have aging boilers and failing distribution systems. Several bases, particularly in Korea, have excessive utility breaks or outages weekly throughout the year. Bases in Korea, Guam and Hawaii commonly experience power outage emergencies from blown transformers and arcing distribution lines, impacting both mission and families. Low pressure in water systems impacts firefighting capability, while "brown water" in rusty pipes present health and quality of life concerns.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	USAF Europe

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-4	C-4	NA	C-4	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

USAFE airfield pavements are degraded at several installations, impacting everything from basic runway ops, taxiing, and parking, to day-to-day aircraft maintenance. We have major MilCon, NATO and Host Nation projects programmed to repair existing airfield and improve operations facility conditions over the next few years. Ramstein AB, Germany requires complete runway replacement along with facilities to meet emerging mobility requirements in support of the Rhein Main Transition. All USAFE bases require extensive repair for hardened aircraft shelters, and have failing infrastructure support for airfield operations. Several bases require numerous MilCon projects to include new aircraft parking ramps, arm/dearm pads, repair of munition storage pads, and consolidated communication facilities to allow communication upgrades impacting mission requirements. Lajes has a \$20M FIM degraded requirement to fix the fuel's pier breakwater, which was severely damaged during winter storms last year. This breakwater protects the base's only facility to receive fuel from the mainland. We have identified over \$700M in requirements (\$5.5M FIM critical and \$60.4M in NATO and Host Nation) for this facility class. USAFE requires \$43M in O&M and \$150M in MilCon to raise the IRR to C-2. Based upon anticipated funding, we expect to improve this category's rating to C-2 by FY08.

MOBILITY – C-4

USAFE is severely lacking in required Mobility facilities. Five of the seven Main Operating Bases (MOBs) have non-existent or deficient passenger and freight processing facilities. Projects programmed include a new passenger terminal and combined deployment center for Aviano; a mobility processing center and air drop facility for Ramstein; AEF processing center and passenger holding areas for Spangdahlem; AEF and cargo processing facility at Lakenheath; and air freight terminal repairs and a mobility processing center at Mildenhall for a total of 69.1M worth of Mobility requirements. Based upon anticipated funding, we expect to improve this category's rating to C-2 by FY07.

Commander's Rating: Over 40% of USAFE Mobility facilities require repair, maintenance or replacement, or don't exist. Given this percentage, the commander's rating puts Mobility as C-4 instead of the weighted calculated C-3.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-4

All seven USAFE MOBs rate Maintenance & Production facility class as substandard. Aviano, Spangdahlem, Ramstein, Incirlik and Lakenheath conduct maintenance operations in temporary, inadequate and deteriorated facilities. Spangdahlem's maintenance operations are located in undersized, aged facilities, scattered throughout the base, requiring constant work-around. Aviano has no facility to perform aircraft corrosion control. Camp Darby has only one maintenance

facility for both the munitions maintenance and missile maintenance functions, which requires one function to stop working for the other to begin. Lajes has a \$14M project to repair their only hanger facility, which has been deemed unsafe by wing safety and requires a 50 foot clear zone around the facility. Over 40% of USAFE Maintenance & Production facilities require repair and maintenance, replacement, or don't exist. USAFE has developed a Theater Munitions Distribution strategy, which directly aligns to USAFE's change from a fight-in-place garrison approach to an expeditionary combat force. Over \$241M worth of facility requirements have been identified but not yet programmed and will be divided into both the Supply and Maintenance & Production facility classes (breakout unknown at this time). The NATO portion of this \$241M is also not yet known. Theater Munitions Distribution is a theater-wide positioning strategy designed to support projected combat operational requirements. Theater Munitions Distribution is the conventional munitions arm of Agile Combat Support (ACS) and supports COMUSAFE's efforts to provide conventional munitions for effective air power projection within EUCOM and NATO. Its primary objective is to ensure the capability is available to move ammunition to the fight and to ensure main operating bases (MOB) and forward operating locations (FOL) are capable of receipt, storage, bed down, and assembly of munitions at planned sortie rates. Theater objectives encompass all aspects of munitions support and are comprised of many interrelated components such as stockpile positioning, maintenance, equipment, manning, facilities and infrastructure. USAFE requires \$30M in O&M and \$208M in MilCon to bring this facility class to C-2. Due to lack of MilCon funding we do not project to buy this facility class to C-2 by 2010; however, if NATO buys into the Theater Munitions Distribution strategy, we can probably reach C-2 earlier.

SUPPLY – C-4

USAFE has a deficit of permanent War Reserve Material, munitions, and general storage facilities. Many storage facilities in USAFE are currently tents and RUBB buildings. Aviano currently has mobility equipment located at various locations around the base preventing them from meeting DOC statement timelines. A \$4.8M MilCon project to provide a new warehouse will save them money, improve timeliness and improve mission readiness. Incirlik has a severe bulk fuel storage problem, which impacts operations and has over \$11M in DLA and Host Nation requirements. Camp Darby's munitions storage facilities are in serious disrepair and limit the munitions handling mission to approximately 30% of requirement, with a \$12.3M requirement to bring facilities up to modern standards. Many missile storage facilities are antiquated 1940s/50s construction, short of space, and do not provide for adequate operations.

USAFE requires \$32M in O&M and \$33M in MilCon to bring IRR to C-2. We project to buy this facility class to C-2 by 2009. Commander's Rating: USAFE has developed a Theater Munitions Distribution strategy, which directly aligns to USAFE's change from a fight-in-place garrison approach to an expeditionary combat force. Over \$241M worth of facility requirements have been identified but not yet programmed and will be divided into both the Supply and Maintenance & Production facility classes (breakout unknown at this time). The NATO portion of this \$241M is also not yet known. Theater Munitions Distribution is a theater-wide positioning strategy designed to support projected combat operational requirements. Theater Munitions Distribution is the conventional munitions arm of Agile Combat Support (ACS) and supports COMUSAFE's efforts to provide conventional munitions for effective air power projection within EUCOM and NATO. Its primary objective is to ensure the capability is available to move ammunition to the fight and to ensure main operating bases (MOB) and forward operating locations (FOL) are capable of receipt, storage, beddown and assembly of munitions at planned sortie rates. Theater objectives encompass all aspects of munitions support and are comprised of many interrelated components such as stockpile positioning, maintenance, equipment, manning, facilities and infrastructure. Given these requirements, the commander's rating puts Supply as C-4 instead of the weighted calculated C-3.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

Many administrative facilities throughout USAFE are past their useful life and require replacement or major upgrade to include AT/FP items. Most bases do not have consolidated administrative areas making it time consuming to get customer service related functions accomplished (i.e. in and out processing). Approximately 11% (463,000 SF) of USAFE's admin space is classified as semi-permanent or temporary and has an average age of 35 years, exceeding the 5 to 25 year, semi-permanent or temporary lifespan. USAFE requires \$6M in O&M and \$130M in MilCon to bring IRR to C-2. We project to buy this facility class to C-2 by 2009.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

This facility class is comprised of the Community Support, Dorms and MFH facility classes. These categories are evaluated separately and then rolled up into one C-rating. All seven USAFE MOBs rate Community Support/MFH Facility class as inadequate, C-3 or C-4, with a total of \$2.5B worth of requirements identified.

Dorms: USAFE bases have a dormitory deficit of more than 686 dormitory rooms. Additionally, all of our dorms are all classified as high-occupancy buildings, thus requiring costly Force Protection/Anti-Terrorism enhancements. Across the command, enlisted personnel continue living in cramped accommodations that do not comply with current Air Force dormitory standards. USAFE has identified a preliminary \$133M requirement to meet the Draft 2003 Dorm Master Plan (DMP) guidance to renovate existing 2 + 2 configured dorms along with a \$45M requirement to complete the 2001 Dorm Master Plan guidance to reduce the dorm deficit. The \$133M will renovate USAFE's existing inventory of 4,301 2 + 2 configured dormitory rooms at the end of their useful life to the new AF dormitory standard providing a private room with private bath. This equates to an approximately \$27M annual dorm renovation requirement FY06-FY10. The dorm renovation requirement has been identified but not yet programmed since the DMP is still in draft.

MFH: USAFE bases have a MFH deficit of more than 2,000 housing units. The Mildenhall/Lakenheath community, all of which is owned and reported by Lakenheath, has the largest housing deficit in USAFE with a shortfall of over 1,400 units. Their off-base housing market is challenged by the United Kingdom's style of house construction, which often does not meet DoD standards. The on-base homes have up to 500 SF less than authorized, and many of the 3, 4 and 5-bedroom homes have only 1 bathroom and never had a kitchen or bath upgrade. Homes in Germany are almost entirely 3 & 4 story stairwell homes; many of the units have laundry facilities in the basement and have not had a kitchen or bath upgrade. This leaves the Kaiserslautern Military Community with the Air Force's largest renovation requirement. Additionally, all of Germany's stairwell houses are all classified as high-occupancy buildings, thus requiring costly Force Protection/Anti-Terrorism enhancements. Over 80% of our homes were constructed in the 1950's. If our build/lease initiative at Aviano and Lakenheath are successful coupled with our Housing Master Plan funding at Spangdahlem and the Kaiserslautern Military Community, the housing portion of this facility class will be C-2 by FY08. A new Housing Market Analysis is underway, which should decrease the total number of units required across the command. This will result in less renovation required and improve the C-rating.

Community Support: Over the past 10 years USAFE Community Support Facilities have seen a lack of funding due to higher priority mission requirements. \$707M in Community Support requirements has been identified, including the \$5.4M Family Support Center for Lakenheath (FY04), new Fitness Centers for Spangdahlem (FY04) and Ramstein (FY04), an addition and alterations to the Lajes Fitness Center (FY04), and a new \$8.5M Dining Facility for Spangdahlem

(FY09). Numerous other MilCon projects are programmed but fall below the FY10 funding line. Due to lack of projected MilCon funding, we do not project buy this facility class to C-2 by 2010.

USAFE requires \$73M in O&M and \$1,505M in MILCON to bring the Community Support and MFH facility class rating to C-2. As stated above, if our build lease initiative and housing master plan funding are accomplished as planned and funding is received for half of Community Support we project to buy this facility class to C-2 by FY08.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Five of seven USAFE MOBs rate utilities and grounds as inadequate. Infrastructure problems abound with few upgrades accomplished since installation. We are nearing the end of the 50-year life cycle, brown water and electrical brown outs are an increasing problem. Numerous requirements exist in the areas of electricity, heat plants, water systems, wastewater treatment, and roadways. Several bases, particularly the Kaiserslautern Military Community (KMC), have excessive utility breaks or outages weekly throughout the year. Over 50% of KMC's primary (20KV) and secondary (400V) distribution cables are 40+ years old and subject to frequent insulation break-downs which in-turn negatively impacts the mission due to unscheduled power outages. The KMC has 10 outdated and unsafe electrical substations, which have operated in violation of German law since 31 Oct 2000 (a Local National contractor was killed in a substation of similar construction at Rhine Ordinance Barracks in 2001). Additionally, an increased utility capacity is required at Aviano AB, Italy, Mildenhall AB, UK, and Ramstein AB, Germany, to accommodate planned growth and mission realignments. Lajes has a requirement to convert power for every organization on base as they transition from an organic power plant (50Hz) to commercial power (60Hz). Heat Plants at Ramstein and at several United Kingdom bases are outdated with degraded distribution systems. Improvements to water systems are required to meet fire fighting and domestic use requirements. In addition, numerous individual boilers and air conditioning systems throughout the USAFE command are at the end of their useful life and require replacement. Low pressure in water systems impacts firefighting capability, while "brown water" in rusty pipes affects quality-of-life. USAFE requires \$51M in O&M and \$29M in MilCon to bring IRR to C-2. We project to buy this facility class to C-2 by 2010.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Air Combat Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

The Operations and Training group is rated C-3. Operations and Training infrastructure has a major impact on ACC's ability to meet its readiness challenges; deficiencies in this group have the greatest negative impact on mission and training accomplishment. Projects affecting Operations and Training account for over 71% of the command's FIM Critical projects. Additionally, over one-fourth of the FIM "Degraded" funding requirement can be found in this group.

ACC has had a number of taxiways, ramps, parking aprons, etc., shut down over the past year due to potential for FOD. This results in increased taxiing time, wasted fuel, and most importantly, loss of sorties. Shutdown/advisories have led to inefficient use of workarounds, which waste valuable time and resources.

ACC has large amounts of airfield pavements that are deteriorating. Weathering and poor drainage continue to cause deterioration; and if problems are not addressed in the near future, runways will shut down curtailing AEF taskings. At most ACC bases, Aircraft Maintenance and Civil Engineer units are using personnel who should be performing other sustaining work to sweep deteriorated areas several times daily and conduct regular "FOD walks" to clean up debris.

Other deficiencies in this category include obsolete airfield lighting systems, airfield obstructions, inoperative fuel hydrant systems which force refueling by truck, and control towers; a number of which are undersized and inadequately support today's realm of flight-line operations.

Another deficiency in Operations and Training concerns Squadron Operations facilities. At most ACC bases, squadron functions are fragmented throughout several substandard facilities and do not meet minimum space requirements, crowding essential mission briefings and making mission accomplishment inefficient. At Davis-Monthan AFB, this is a definite need, as all the base's squadron operations facilities were built in the 1950s.

At Cannon AFB, airfield wiring projects and parking ramp repairs are vitally needed. The system wiring is close to failing and must be replaced soon; the aircraft apron and parking ramp are severely cracked and become more of a FOD hazard with each passing day. The DESC MilCon to construct new POL fillstands is also a vital need.

Existing operations and training infrastructure also poses a problem in support of modernization requirements. At Langley AFB, over \$105M in MilCon is needed to support the beddown of the F-22, including a new squadron operations complex, base operations complex, maintenance hangar, and flight simulator. At Minot AFB, CALCM igloos are badly needed.

Raising the overall command IRR to the middle of the C-2 range requires approximately \$342M in funding for the airfield infrastructure and primary operating facilities. This breaks out to nearly \$97M in FIM Restoration and Modernization projects and nearly \$245M in MilCon funding.

MOBILITY – C-3

Overall, the “Strategic Mobility” group is rated C-3 due mainly to unavailable space for this function. Currently, many ACC bases are conducting “Strategic Mobility” functions in substitute facilities (hangars and warehouses) not designed for mobility processing. They do not have adequate HVAC, lighting, communications support, restrooms, or passenger/cargo processing and holding areas, leading to inefficient, time consuming operations, and degrading readiness capability. There are multiple outyear MilCon requirements to construct mobility processing centers, including a \$10M Mobility Processing Facility at Holloman AFB.

At Barksdale AFB, for example, a makeshift Deployment Processing Center must be set up during times of deployment. At Offutt AFB, over 4,500 A, B, and C type mobility bags are presently stored in seven different locations on the base. A centralized storage warehouse would eliminate confusion and increase efficiency of the mobility processing center personnel by allowing one organization to keep track of and maintain all of the mobility bags at a centralized location. At Shaw AFB, processing of personnel for deployments is hampered because planners, bag storage, cargo processing, and weapons storage are located in separate buildings making coordination very difficult and requiring additional movement of equipment for loading. In addition the passenger holding area is approximately one third the size required for full aircraft deployments.

To bring this rating up, ACC requires over \$32M in MilCon funding and \$2.4M in O&M funding to provide its bases with the facilities designed, equipped, and configured for efficient mobility processing.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

The Maintenance and Production category has a relatively large backlog of requirements in relation to its Open Base PRV (over 22%), accounting for the C-3 rating (downgraded from the C-2 base “roll-up” result). Over \$64M of FIM “Critical” and FIM “Degraded” projects can be found in this group. Typical deficiencies include inadequate space for aircraft maintenance, poor building conditions (i.e. inoperable hangar doors, leaky roofs, poor lighting, inadequate HVAC, lack of fire suppression, other life safety deficiencies, etc). Such deficiencies have had a poor effect on aircraft maintenance processes, leading to lower aircraft generation times, and negatively impacting readiness.

Perhaps the most compelling deficiency in this area exists at Cannon AFB, where the condition of the current AGE complex has created many work-arounds for the AGE maintainers. The work-arounds directly impact flying operations by slowing response time of AGE equipment to the flight line by 20%.

Another compelling problem occurs at Offutt AFB, which does not have a fuel cell maintenance dock for the E-4B aircraft. E-4B fuel cell maintenance is primarily performed outside. High winds, severe weather, and harsh winter days can delay and/or prevent fuel cell maintenance and some permanent repairs. Failure to complete some of these repairs on schedule has led to grounding of some of the E-4B aircraft for up to 48 hours on six occasions over a recent 13-month period. Due to some contract requirements and specific repair needs, E-4B fuel cell maintenance may have to be performed in the E-4B maintenance hangar. This requires a waiver and at least 1 day of preparation. Performing fuel cell maintenance in the E-4B hangar subjects workers to a number of safety deficiencies, including lack of explosion proof electrical fixtures and outlets, inadequate ventilation and fire protection, and old, worn doors that frequently jam.

Additionally, at Dyess AFB, another major deficiency exists. The refueling maintenance shop is a converted aircraft nose dock that does not provide adequate clearances for all maintenance procedures. In order to perform routine maintenance on the R-11 refueler, the aircraft must be backed out of the maintenance shop so the cargo doors can be opened and then driven back into the bay to complete the maintenance. Other maintenance procedures require the vehicle to be half-in and half-out of the shop in order to have adequate clearance. In addition, the facility is not properly insulated, lighting levels are inadequate, and climate controls have been inoperative an average of 45 percent annually.

Another major problem exists at Beale AFB, where the present corrosion control facility is insufficient to meet needs for both assigned U-2 and KC-135 aircraft. Pending California Air Quality Boards restrictions on particulate emissions will preclude any further aircraft painting within the next 3 years. Additionally, seven major aircraft maintenance hangars do not have fire suppression. At Davis-Monthan AFB, over \$40M in MilCon is programmed for AMARC alone to replace obsolete facilities.

In numerous instances across the command, leaking roofs cause mission degradation. Leaking roofs force relocation of maintenance work, inadequate HVAC in electronics maintenance areas delays repairs and limits sortie generation. In some cases, facilities will not accommodate new equipment, causing additional maneuvering to make repairs and resulting in some work being done in the open, subject to weather restrictions.

To bring the Maintenance & Production rating up to C-2, over \$19M in FIM R&M and nearly \$214M in MILCON funding is needed.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION – C-3

Only five of the sixteen ACC bases have RDT&E facilities to rate. Nearly 85% of the command-wide \$54.6M in requirements exists at Holloman AFB, where a \$42M Magnetic Levitation Project requirement drives base's C-4 rating in this area. Holloman has over 80% of the command's PRV in this category. Funding the Magnetic Levitation project at Holloman will result in a C-2 rating for Holloman's RDT&E category.

SUPPLY – C-3

The Supply group is rated C-3 (downgraded from the C-2 base "roll-up" result) due to the large overall requirement (21.2%) for all programmed projects in relation to the group's Open Base PRV.

Because many ACC supply/storage facilities are inadequate and undersized, this facility group has a large backlog of outyear MilCon needs. Specific deficiencies in current supply facilities include leaking roofs requiring munitions to be relocated, inoperable exterior cargo doors, lack of fire protection, inadequate HVAC, and poor lighting. Conventional and nuclear munitions are housed in leaking igloos, posing a threat to weapons. Some munitions igloos and munitions maintenance facilities do not meet AF safety guidelines for thickness of earthen cover, hoists out of compliance with tech orders, and lightning protection systems requiring replacement. The cost to fix facility deficiencies is a small fraction of the value of the assets stored; however, R&M and MilCon funding has not been available to keep up with requirements.

ACC has been forced to relocate supplies from facilities with structural deficiencies, affecting home station missions and deployment capabilities, negatively impacting readiness.

The most compelling problem in the area of Supply exists at Whiteman AFB, where the B-2 conventional munitions storage area and associated land acquisition are necessary for conventional munitions storage. Conventional munitions storage capacity is limited. Without adequate explosively sited storage and inert storage facilities on base, Whiteman will not be able to support munitions needs of the B-2 bomber and provide strike capability for theater combatant commanders. Part of the current tasking of the B-2 is the ability to strike and re-strike targets using conventional munitions from Whiteman. The current munitions assembly facility cannot support a full generation or regeneration tasking for conventional munitions. Currently, there is only one limited area to build munitions (one assembly trailer at a time) to ensure that DoD and AF directives for munitions distances and fragmentation are followed. Additionally, due to the current location, during B-2 conventional munitions assembly, non-associated functions located nearby must be evacuated. Without this project, B-2 conventional munitions mission capability will be significantly reduced. Although a munitions assembly facility has been funded through the FY01 MilCon program, it is not yet completed. The Weapons Storage Area is still unable to store munitions required for nuclear and conventional B-2 requirements. Whiteman's munitions are currently stored at other locations, seriously impacting wing capabilities.

Additionally at Whiteman, the existing base supply support area and warehouse are located in a 42-year-old wooden structure. These buildings are beyond economical repair and are not configured for effective use as warehouses.

Additionally, Dyess AFB is facing a shortage of inadequate storage space for storing aircraft parts. Aircraft parts storage and inventory control is currently fragmented throughout several facilities. Maintenance operations are slowed by this lack of centralization.

At Mountain Home AFB, the 1955 obsolete wooden facility which served as the base Supply complex was condemned as structurally unsafe (RAC 2), due to failing roof trusses and cracked roof supports which are beyond economical repair. As an interim safety measure, the Base Supply Support, administration, training, warehouse, and Traffic Management functions were fragmented into three facilities. The temporary arrangements provide less than 50% of the space required, displacing other base functions and compounding the shortage of adequate storage and warehouse space. Throughout the rest of the command, many of the supply functions are housed in aging facilities, which will likely drive increased maintenance/repair costs in the future.

To improve the IRR for the Supply group to C-2, ACC must secure funding to fix leaking roofs, inoperable HVAC systems, unsafe conditions, and bring the existing facilities up to standards. The approximate funding level necessary to repair deficiencies is over \$8M in FIM R&M funding and over \$72M in MilCon to replace those Supply functions, which are housed in aging facilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

The Administration group is rated C-3 (downgraded from the base “roll-up” result of C-2) due mainly to numerous deficiencies throughout the command, which affect ACC people's ability to do their jobs day-to-day. Many administrative buildings are programmed to be replaced in long-range, outyear MilCon or projects not necessarily reflected in their full scopes. Furthermore, many of the needed renovations to conform to today's life safety standards to meet fire, safety, and environmental codes are most likely under-scoped. Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection projects are prevalent in this area. The lack of “current mission” MilCon in recent years has impacted this area, as many of our substandard facilities are in 150-200 year replacement cycles. What little money we do have has been addressing “hard breaks” as our facilities continue to age.

Many of our administrative buildings are way passed their life expectancy and would be replaced given the availability of funding. Our people are working under substandard conditions and are not being given the opportunity to do their jobs in a conducive working environment. Everyone's job in the command has some effect on aircraft generation capability, thus impacting readiness. Administrative buildings are outdated, with inadequate roofs, HVAC, electrical and plumbing. Productivity is affected when roof leaks collapse ceilings, requiring offices to be vacated. Plastic sheeting and buckets collect water running out of the ceiling in numerous facilities.

Lack of available administrative space also poses a problem. At Langley AFB, for example, administration facilities do not have adequate space to support the mission requirements of the 1 FW, HQ ACC, and other tenant units. At Moody AFB, for example, a one-stop consolidated support center is vitally needed to replace a number of functions currently housed in WWII-era facilities. At Mountain Home AFB, most of the facilities used by the Civil Engineering Squadron were built prior to 1950 and should be condemned as well as spread over the entire base. The age, location and condition of these facilities hinder the command and control, which impacts the day to day operations of the entire Wing. A new Civil Engineering Squadron Complex is badly needed due to the fact that the physical separation and displacement of the organizations assets and resources create ineffective administrative management, compromise security and seriously degrade Wing's ability to meet mission sustainability.

To increase the "Administration" group rating to C-2, we must secure more funding in the amount of current mission and quality of life/quality of workplace requirements. Over \$133M would be necessary in MILCON funding to replace outdated facilities; and nearly \$15M would be required through FIM R&M projects to repair deficiencies in existing administrative facilities.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

The Community & Housing group is rated C-4 due mainly to 7 of 16 bases rated C-4, and the very high 51.2% requirement in relation to the category's PRV. The capital investment bill for this category exceeds that of the Operations and Training category. The total requirement in Community Support and Housing is over \$3.1B, including over \$2.1B in total MilCon requirements and nearly \$1.0B in O&M requirements

The group contains large requirements for upgrade/replacement of family housing, necessary to comply with Defense Planning Guidance to upgrade all housing to meet standards by 2007.

Military Family Housing is a huge area of concern for the command. ACC has a large requirement to upgrade/replace family housing in compliance with Defense Planning Guidance, which requires all housing to meet standards by 2007. The command has over a \$1.6B bill in Housing MILCON alone. On-going privatization initiatives will help in maintaining MFH to acceptable standards. Dyess AFB has completed privatization of its MFH; this has resulted in overall better housing and better morale. Privatization initiatives are also underway at nine other ACC bases: Offutt, Barksdale, Moody, Nellis, Beale, Langley, Shaw, Cannon and Holloman.

A major area of concern in Community Support is Fire Stations, which at many ACC bases were constructed in the 1950's and 60's. Stalls are too narrow for new vehicles, stations have inadequate storage and training space, open bay sleeping areas, gang showers, and some stations are located so far from flight line operations that response times cannot be met without posting trucks on the ramp when flight operations are underway. Stationing trucks on the ramp adds to excessive wear on the trucks and takes firefighters out of position to respond to other emergencies. Multiple ACC fire stations don't meet fire codes for separation of sleeping areas from vehicle storage and maintenance areas.

Additionally Many ACC physical fitness centers, child development centers, dining halls, libraries, education centers, and dormitories are inadequate and need to be expanded, totally rehabilitated and/or replaced. At Mountain Home AFB, for example, the Airmen's Dining Facility is undersized and does not meet Air Force or ACC food service standards. Antiquated service equipment, small serving lines, and cramped patronage dining areas create an uncomfortable atmosphere and unduly challenge employees to meet minimum Air Force menu standards. The building is over 23 years old and the heating, ventilation, and air condition systems are unreliable, compounding the unpleasant ambience. Unless a new facility is provided the quality of life and airman retention will decline, impacting readiness.

There is also a large requirement for dormitory funding in this area, stemming from the AF initiative to provide E1-E4 private rooms, shared baths, and shared kitchenettes. ACC has dormitories and VOQ/VAQs with unusable rooms due to roof leaks, which have damaged walls/ceilings; and dining halls with unsanitary conditions due to wastewater system failure.

Improving the "Community & Housing" group would require an additional \$151M in FIM R&M requirements, over \$519M in regular MILCON, and over \$1.2B in MFH MilCon to comply with Defense Planning Guidance.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Air Mobility Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-4	C-3	NA	C-3	C-3	C-4	C-4	C-4

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

The airfield lighting and power systems at four AMC installations are in critical mission impacting conditions. Andrews AFB supporting NAVAIDS are in serious disrepair. Approach lights at Grand Forks for runways are deteriorated and non-frangible, also violating flight safety requirements. Airfield pavements at three installations are extremely degraded-subsurface failures in pavements occur with more frequency, causing closure while temporary repairs are made. At Grand Forks AFB, outer 75 feet each side of the old 300-foot wide B-52 runway are completely failed, unusable, FOD hazard, and current edge light locations violate AF and FAA flight safety requirements. At Pope AFB, a problem airfield drainage system has resulted in several sinkholes on taxiways and in the airfield. Most Scott AFB's operations facilities are approaching 50 years old. These buildings have leaking roofs, inadequate mechanical systems, recurring flooding problems, and recurring power and telephone outages. Almost \$153M FIM projects, and \$435M MilCon is needed to move this facility class to C-2.

MOBILITY – C-4

Mobility facilities across AMC are a considerable interest due to significant mission impacts. Current Aerial Delivery Facility at Charleston AFB cannot accommodate the increased training requirements of the active duty and associate reserve wing; Air Freight Terminal requires the accomplishment of significant minor construction and repair efforts to meet current functional requirements. Fairchild AFB is in dire need of a \$15M Consolidated Mobility Facility. Current mobility operations at Grand Forks are split inefficiently between two deteriorated facilities—deteriorated conditions of the facilities and the poor layout of the facilities do not adequately support the mission. A Central Deployment Facility does not exist at Pope AFB, resulting in dispersed deployment functions and very inefficient operations. Facility deficiencies in McConnell AFB's air freight passenger terminal areas such as inadequate cargo marshalling capacity adjacent relocated deployment area. Over \$50M in both FIM and MilCon is needed to move this facility class to a C-2 rating.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Although this facility classification's C-Rating has increased from C-4 in FY01, maintenance and production facility conditions AMC-wide are still deteriorated and require significant investment. Facility deficiencies in maintenance areas at McConnell such as a lack of adequate Corrosion Control Hangar space and insufficient base Civil Engineering shops are inhibiting the installations ability to perform required maintenance functions. Pope AFB maintenance shops, including aircraft maintenance hangars and nose docks, and the aerospace ground equipment shop, are inadequate and deteriorated. McChord AFB needs to replace mission impacting, deteriorated Base

Civil Engineer facilities. Essential Transportation Working Capital Fund requirements, also at McChord, address critical repair requirements for the four primary aircraft maintenance hangars. In all, \$35M FIM and \$172M MilCon is needed to bring this facility classification rating to C-2.

SUPPLY – C-3

Aged, deteriorated supply facilities and systems are creating mission impacting conditions AMC-wide. Bulk fuel storage tanks and containment dikes at Andrews AFB are in extremely poor condition causing work-arounds for supply personnel. The fuel hydrant pits at Andrews' hangars require total replacement to prevent continuous flooding by ground water. Lack of modern forward supply support facilities on Charleston AFB's flight line impact available base storage space and require maintainers to continue the practice of expending travel time in a base wide search for materials. McGuire AFB is sorely in need of new Munitions Storage Area (MSA) and Base Supply Facilities. McGuire's existing MSA facilities, built in 1958, are obsolete, badly deteriorated and out of compliance with Resources Protection Construction Standards. McGuire's O&M repair projects have failed due to the insufficient structure of the existing facilities resulting in waivers to storage criteria. A major MilCon requirement at McChord to meet C2 is an \$8.1M JP8 Tank project for 160K barrels of key operational bulk storage. For supply to be C-2, nearly \$14M FIM and \$90.5M MilCon is needed.

MEDICAL – C-3

Medical facilities across AMC suffer from inadequate facility investment programs. Six of the twelve AMC installations need significant MilCon investment now. The medical facilities on Pope AFB are not adequately sized to meet mission requirements—inadequate space has resulted in medical operations being dispersed throughout six geographically separated facilities. Scott AFB's medical facilities are in a massive state of disrepair due to their age and lack of sustainment funding in the past years. The utilities systems and internal infrastructure of Scott's hospital complex is about to fall apart and cannot be replaced due to its cost with respect to the hospital's PRV. C-2 will be achieved for this facility classification with \$170M in MilCon.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-4

Administrative facilities across AMC continue to struggle for prioritization with failing infrastructure--as a result, with a lack of funding, these facilities are now failing miserably. As the oldest facility on Charleston, the collection of Base Civil Engineer buildings represent major deficiencies that require the overcoming of significant obstacles to accomplish the mission; functional base reorganizations and the age of the buildings have resulted in inadequate facilities that require major reworks and retrofits to be able to meet their functional requirements. At Grand Forks AFB, Wing staff functions are inefficiently dispersed in multiple facilities, and the Legal Office's courtroom is severely undersized. Grand Forks' base engineer offices are located in old, inefficient facilities, Contracting offices have inadequate HVAC and share an old warehouse facility with shops and indoor vehicle storage, and parking and traffic flow is cramped. The large facility that houses the Grand Forks' LG and OG group and squadron offices has deteriorated sections of roof requiring replacement, bathrooms are 50's vintage with deteriorated plumbing and ventilation, and much of the office space in the building is obsolete, unsightly, and inefficiently laid out. McConnell AFB's facility deficiencies in administrative areas such as Contracting, Engineering, Personnel, etc. are causing these functions to be housed in multiple 1950's vintage wood structures. McGuire AFB's Administration Facility Class requires a new Wing Headquarters, an AMOG/AMOS Headquarters, an Air Mobility Squadrons facility and a Consolidated Base Support Facility. McGuire's existing Wing Headquarters, built in 1955, is in plain site of a public thoroughfare and is extremely vulnerable to terrorist attacks at every conceivable level; does not contain sufficient area to house the entire command staffs of 305 AMW and 514 AMW; and does not comply with AT/FP, ADA, Air Force, AMC or Base

Architectural Standards. The AMOG/AMOS Headquarters and the AMOG Air Mobility Squadrons facilities are urgently required to achieve maximum mission deployment capabilities; to consolidate AMOG personnel; and to complete the AMOG Global Reach Operations complex in conformance with McGuire's Approved General Plan. Base Support facilities are scattered across McGuire resulting in significant inefficiencies in service delivery, loss of timely response to mission directives, and negative impact on moral of AF personnel. In summary, a focus of \$31M FIM and almost \$400M MilCon will move this facility classification to C-2.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

Military Family Housing at seven of the twelve AMC installations need considerable MilCon investment. Charleston AFB's housing units are inadequate and continue to deteriorate. Maintenance is increasing due to over extended lifespan of many of the components of the units, resulting in less effort in basic maintenance requirements. Residents continue to be dissatisfied with the inadequate and deteriorating conditions. Pope AFB's Cardinal Heights subdivision was constructed in 1964 and has received only "piece-meal" projects. Hillcrest subdivision was constructed in 1976 and, like Cardinal Heights, has only had piece-meal projects. Travis AFB needs full replacement of approximately 1000 housing units built in 1960s or earlier. Nine AMC installations require immediate MILCON investment in Dorms. Of the 8 unaccompanied enlisted dormitories at Andrews AFB, only 2 meet the current "1+1" Air Force standard. Three of the remaining dorms that are currently occupied require complete renovation to meet the Air Force standard. McConnell's 199 person main dormitory is within 70 feet of a major public highway. This dormitory is already being vacated and certain enlisted personnel are receiving BAH to live off-base. McGuire's 2600 Area dormitories, built in the mid to late 1950s, are over 45 years old and the interior finishes and accommodations are badly deteriorated. The McGuire facilities, though structurally sound, have an interior central hall configuration that has not met AF dorm design standards for over 20 years. Grand Forks has significant deficiencies for Community Support within Security Forces, the Officers' and Enlisted Clubs, Chapel, Youth Center, Civil Engineering and Fire Stations. Grand Forks' facilities are undersized, obsolete, improperly configured; several squadron functions are dispersed in old, substandard buildings across the base; roof leaks and exterior features are deteriorated; no handicapped access, etc. McChord AFB has major facility deficiencies that significantly degrade the facility class' ability to support assigned missions. McGuire AFB's facilities are also old, severely deteriorated and beyond repair. Services Squadron requires an additional Visitors Quarters to accommodate 514 AMW, 108 ANG, & AMWC component trainees. McGuire AFB's three POV gates require AT/FP improvements as per recent Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) & AMC Force Protection Sustainment Team studies. The existing HVAC system in McGuire's O-Club is in need of repair—the air handlers are original and difficult to maintain, the controls are old and obsolete, and maintenance is impossible to perform on certain portions of the system due to lack of catwalk and equipment location. To gain a Community Support/MFH C-2 rating, \$143M FIM and \$1.14B in MilCon is needed.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-4

Utility systems continue to be a major concern at AMC installations. Electrical systems at three AMC installations are in critical states--suffering from continual mission interruptions. Some of the primary electrical lines at Pope AFB are so old that the insulation is separating and hanging off the lines. Eight of 12 AMC installations have degraded or unsatisfactory Heating and Cooling systems. Andrews' heating distribution system is deteriorating with numerous leaks in steam supply piping—all steam condensate return systems are failed with no condensate returned to the central plant. Andrews daily average of 200K gallons of condensate water is discharged to the sanitary sewer system—results in a yearly cost of \$500K in unnecessary water purchase and wastewater discharge costs. Water and wastewater systems at three installations are beyond repair

continually impacting base mission and quality of life with system failures. Andrew's sewer lines are over 50 years old and are severely degraded—numerous breaks occur and large sections of the sewer piping are collapsed, resulting in discharge of sewage to the environment in violation of state laws and regulations. Andrew's water supply piping is also aged and degraded—frequent breaks result in shutdowns to mission critical facilities. Although pavements at AMC installations are making a turn for the better, four installations still have degraded base pavements. The costs to C-2 for Utilities/Grounds is \$240M in FIM and \$125M MilCon.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Air Force Materiel Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-2	C-4	C-3	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

The lack of adequate maintenance and repair funding has led to deteriorating facility conditions. Airfield pavements have recently received significant MilCon and O&M funding; however, we still require additional repairs and overlays, e.g., joints require sealing and repair to prevent further deterioration and arresting gear requires upgrading. O&M project requirements total \$237.5M and of this amount, \$136.3M was identified as necessary to achieve a minimum rating of C-2. MILCON requirements total \$496M of which \$183.3M has been identified as necessary to achieve a minimum C-2 rating. Other Costs to achieve the C-2 minimum rating total \$16,257,218.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-4

The bulk of these deficiencies lie in our Depot facilities. With the advent of composite technology and advanced electronic systems, we are attempting to overhaul 21st century weapons systems with 1950s vintage facilities. This requires extensive investment in the facilities to support these new technologies. The total FIM requirement is in excess of \$72.1M and the total Depot Maintenance requirement is in excess of \$375M. The C-rating decreased from FY01 due to the increased emphasis from the Depot Maintenance Re-engineering and Transformation initiative creating a 24.3 percent growth in Restoration and Modernization requirements for this facility class resulting in our largest MilCon requirements for all IRR classes. Many of the requirements only address basic restoration projects such as replacing leaking roofs and electrical transformers and switches that are no longer reliable. Our MilCon requirements are estimated to be in excess of \$1.4B and of this amount, \$1.3B was identified as necessary to achieve a minimum rating of C-2. Over \$101M in funding, other than FIM, MilCon and Environmental, is required to reach the C-2 rating. Other Costs to achieve the C-2 minimum rating total \$101,174,197.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION – C-3

The bulk of AFMC's RDT&E deficiencies lie in our research and test facilities. State-of-the-art facilities are required to develop and test state-of-the-art weapon systems. Many of the current Air Force facility inventories for RDT&E are 1950s vintage, similar to our Depot facilities. To upgrade these facilities requires extensive renovation to support these new technologies. The total O&M and research requirement is in excess of \$94.5M. Many of these requirements only address safety problems for structural deficiencies, and mandatory renovation to minimally support changes to the test program. Basic requirements such as replacing out-of-date, inadequate electrical and mechanical systems are slow to receive funding. Our MilCon requirements total \$785.5M and \$252.5M of these projects were identified as necessary to achieve a minimum rating of C-2. Other Costs to achieve the C-2 minimum rating total \$5,570,000

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

Historically, renovation or construction of administration facilities has been the lowest funding priority. Many of our existing administrative facilities were constructed in the 1950s and have had minimal investment since their construction. Many facilities do not meet current life safety and electrical codes. Heating and ventilation systems no longer function reliably. Interiors of many facilities are heavily damaged from leaking roofs. AFMC currently has total O&M requirement of \$66.5M. With available funds in FY02 and FY03, we are able to invest some funds to upgrade administrative facilities to current life safety standards by installing sprinkler systems, repairing heating and cooling systems, and replace leaking roofs. MilCon requirements total \$201.2M of which \$80.3M is identified to revitalize and construct new administrative facilities to achieve a C-2 rating. Other costs to achieve the C-2 minimum rating total \$2,100,100.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

Funding for community support, housing and dormitories has historically not kept up with requirements. Most of the Community Support facilities are 1950s vintage, similar to the Depot and RDT&E facilities. Many housing units are 50 to 60 years old and have had no major renovations. The AF Family Housing Master Plan and AF Dormitory Master Plan only address the deficit requirements. In accordance with the FY02 Air Force Family Housing Master Plan, to bring AFMC housing up to standard, the total AFMC housing investment is projected to be \$767M from FY03-10. Similarly, the Dormitory Master Plan identifies an estimated cost of \$79.0M in constant year FY01 dollars to buy down the deficit and replace the worst existing dormitories over a seven-year period beginning in FY02. Other costs to achieve the C-2 minimum rating total \$4,618,230.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Water, storm, sanitary, electrical, and steam distribution systems have exceeded their expected life and are now failing and require major repair by replacement, (e.g., replacement parts are not readily available and must either be scavenged or specially manufactured); transformers fail and cause blackouts; water line failures force work-arounds and delays to R&D testing; water tanks require seismic protection to prevent failure; sanitary line failures create unsanitary working conditions when they back up into the facilities; and steam line failures result in lost productivity and mission delays. O&M project requirements total \$302.2M and is our largest O&M load for all IRR classes. MilCon requirements exceed \$109M. Other costs to achieve the C-2 minimum rating total \$904,000.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Air Education and Training Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-2	C-3	C-1	C-2	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

Seven of AETC's bases have C-3 ratings for the operations and training facility group; four bases (Goodfellow, Lackland, Randolph, and Sheppard) have a rating of C-4. A total of \$934M of infrastructure requirements has been identified for a plant replacement value of \$4.91B. Major requirements include \$33.5M of Facility Investment Metric (FIM) critical requirements, \$7.4M of fuels related requirements, and \$635.5M of MILCON investment. All student dorm requirements and associated plant value are included in this facility class. To improve this rating to C-2, we must invest \$670.8M toward these requirements to include \$57.6M in FIM projects and \$613.1 in MilCon. MilCon requirements include: airfield pavement projects at Altus, Laughlin, Luke, Randolph, Sheppard, Tyndall and Vance; student dormitories at Goodfellow, Keesler, Lackland, and Sheppard.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Four AETC bases have a rating of C-4 and five have a rating of C-3. A total of \$215M of infrastructure requirements has been identified for a plant replacement value of \$1.2B. To improve this rating from C-3 to C-2, we must invest \$129.2M. This investment includes: \$15.3M in FIM requirements; MilCon requirements for a Consolidated Communications Center at Lackland (\$47M); and maintenance facilities at Altus, Columbus, Keesler and Randolph.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

Based on the Air Force's MFH Master Plan, over 80% of the MFH units (equates to a C-4 rating) at eight AETC bases (Columbus, Goodfellow, Keesler, Luke, Maxwell, Randolph, Sheppard and Tyndall) require investment for renovation/replacement. In addition over 40% of the MFH units (equates to a C-3 rating) at four AETC bases (Altus, Lackland, Laughlin and Vance) require investment, which means only one base (Little Rock) where privatization is underway does not require investment. The Air Force MFH Plan has allowed the Air Force to program privatization projects and typical renovation and replacement projects to satisfy this requirement by the year 2010. For the community support subgroup of the MFH/Community Support facility class, eight AETC bases (Columbus, Goodfellow, Keesler, Laughlin, Little Rock, Luke, Randolph, and Tyndall) have C-4 ratings and two bases (Maxwell and Sheppard) have a C-3 rating.

A total of \$685.3M of infrastructure requirements has been identified for a plant replacement value of \$2.5B. To improve the rating from C-3 to C-2, we must invest \$416.9M. This investment includes: \$174.3M in FIM critical/degraded requirements; \$242.7M in MilCon requirements for support facilities at Columbus, Goodfellow, Keesler, Laughlin, Little Rock, Luke, Maxwell, Randolph, Sheppard and Tyndall. These projects include Fitness Centers, Fire Stations, Child Development Centers, Security Forces facilities, and Lodging facilities.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Eight AETC bases have a rating of C-3 for the utilities/grounds facility class. Three of these bases (Keesler, Lackland, and Tyndall) have downgraded assessments based on the identification of FIM critical requirements. A total of \$245.4M of infrastructure requirements has been identified for a plant replacement value of \$3.6B. To improve this rating from C-3 to C-2, we must investment \$43.1M. This investment includes \$36.0M in FIM critical and degraded requirements, and \$7.1M in MilCon at Altus for an Electric Switching Station and road repair.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Air Force Space Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2	C-3	C-3	C-1	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-3	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

MOBILITY – C-3

Although, the calculated C-Rating is C-4; a C-3 more accurately demonstrates facility conditions in this AFSPC facility classification. The rating is driven by (2) projects: 1) Add/Alter Base Operations Bldg at Thule, and 2) Construct Deployment Processing Center at Peterson. These (2) important requirements at two critical installations will considerably update AFSPC rating in this facility classification. All other installations indicate a C-1 or C-2, therefore, C-3 is appropriate.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

The overall Command calculation for this facility classification is C-3 and AFSPC's final rating is C-3 because the majority of major installations (LA, FE Warren, Minot Missiles, Malmstrom, Buckley, Peterson, Patrick, Cape Canaveral, Ascension Island and Malabar) all indicate ratings of C-3 or C-4 in this area. Vandenberg and Schriever are the only major wings that show values different than C-3/C-4. Some examples of projects driving the C-Rating in this category are: Maintenance Facility at Fort MacArthur, Corrosion Control Facilities, Hangars, CE Complex, Vehicles Operations Facility, PMEL Facility, Heavy Equipment Facility at Ascension, tracking station renovations.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

A C-3 rating is justified in this facility classification because of multiple deficiencies at several locations across AFSPC. LA AFB falls short of seismic code considerations, as well as many buildings at Vandenberg. Installations like Antigua, Buckley, and LA AFB still have shortfalls in the amount of Administrative space required to perform the mission. For example, Buckley needs a new Wing HQ building because of the conversion from ANG to Active, as well as a Leadership Development Center, and the Airman Leadership School, which is located in a clear zone, needs to be relocated. A Consolidated Admin Facility at Cape Canaveral, a new CE Building at Clear, renovation of historic buildings at FE Warren, a new Missile Operations Complex at Minot, a Wing Conference Center and new Mission Support Facility at Patrick and a new Support Group HQ building, environmental engineering facility, and CE Compound at Vandenberg...all these projects contribute to the C-3 rating (and other identified) deficiencies) for AFSPC in this classification.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

The C-3 in this facility classification is driven by current and future years construction/renovation of multiple community support projects throughout AFSPC wings. Many wings do not have an adequate number of "community & mission" support type facilities. Additionally, many of the existing facilities are old and are in need of renovation and upgrades.

Buckley requirements include Temporary Living Facilities (TLF), Child Development Center (CDC), Athletic fields, MWR facilities, Education Center, Youth Center, SFS facility addition/renovation, Fitness Center addition/renovation; LA AFB requirements include Visiting Officers Quarters, Community Center, TLF, CDC, Fitness Center, Skills Development Center; Patrick's requirements include a new CDC, Fire Station, VOQs, Chapel, Fitness Center, Chapel, Base Theater, Gate relocation projects; FE Warren's requirements include Unaccompanied Officer Quarters, Learning/Library Complex, Dining Facility; LA and Vandenberg have many seismic concerns as well.

The combination of all these projects and the necessity to upgrade many facilities at AFSPC wings justifies the C-3 rating.

DORMS

The C-3 in this facility classification is driven by current and future years construction/renovation of dormitories across AFSPC. Most dorms do not meet current Air Force standards. Many wings do not have the required number of dorms to fully support the mission. Additionally, many dorms are old and are in need of renovation and upgrades.

Buckley shows a dorm deficiency of more than \$8M; FE Warren more than \$9M, Malmstrom almost \$11M, and Thule shows replacement costs in excess of \$48M

MFH

The C-3 in this facility classification is driven by current and future years construction/renovation of Military Family Housing (MFH) across AFSPC. Much of MFH does not meet current size, quantity of housing or seismic (CALIF) standards. Many wings do not have the required number of housing units to fully support the mission. Additionally, many housing units are old and are in need of renovation and upgrades (especially at a historic base, i.e. FE Warren).

FE Warren has a \$46M renovation & \$10M requirement as O&M costs; LA AFB has a \$44M renovation requirement & about \$5M in O&M Costs; Malmstrom has approximately \$130M in overall requirements; Peterson and Patrick combine for a \$40M requirement and Vandenberg's MFH requirement is nearly \$170M across the FYDP. The combination of all these requirements contributes to a C-Rating of C-3 for the Command.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Air Force Special Operations Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-1	C-2	C-1	C-2	C-1	C-4	C-4	C-1

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

Det 1, 335 Field Training Detachment (FTD), 39 IOS, and 16 Security Forces are operating out of inadequate facilities. Det 1, 335 FTD currently housed in a facility constructed in 1951 that is in need of complete renovation. 39 IOS Training Center requires follow on minor construction project to meet continued training mission increases. New AC-130 Squadron Operations facility required in FY05. POL Marine Terminal Pier requires complete replacement to eliminate identified safety hazards, environmental deficiencies, replace severely deteriorated POL pier, and provide efficient fuel unloading infrastructure

\$10.2M MilCon in FY02 will provide new CV-22 Training Device Support Facility. \$2.9M DLA in FY04 to construct the POL Off-Loading Terminal Pier. \$2.4M BA01 in FY03 to eliminate numerous airfield obstructions. Additional \$26.45M programmed in FY03-09 to bring Operations and Training facilities up to standards.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-4

Existing AFSOC Headquarters Facility is under sized for current mission requirements and the expanded size of AFSOC's Command and Operations Control section needs to be consolidated in a secure addition to the existing facility. \$9.1M MilCon in FY03 will correct this problem.

The 16 SOW/ Transportation Squadron is current operating out of old, under-sized, antiquated facilities. This critical organization supports worldwide cargo and passenger transportation for HQ AFSOC and the 16 Special Operations Wing. \$2.3M MilCon in FY06 will replace and consolidate the Vehicle Operations Facilities into one up to date facility.

The C2TIG Sys/Warrior School is currently in 1959 vintage converted maintenance hangars with a severe shortage of space. Temporary trailers have been utilized to relieve crowding. \$16.5M MilCon in FY04 will provide a new C2TIG complex.

Another \$17.3M in other administration facilities projects is required to fund projects in FY03-09.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

Whole house renovation projects/privatization for base housing, four new dormitory construction projects, and a large number of MilCon projects in the Community Support facility class (including new Consolidated Club, ADAL Security Forces, Temporary Lodging Facility, Fire Crash/Rescue Facility, and Eastside Fitness Center) all combine with other O&M requirements to produce a very large total weighted requirement.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	11 th Air Base Wing, Bolling AFB

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	NA	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-4

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

One of our main operations facilities, which houses the USAF Band, is old and has a poor HVAC system. Due to new mission requirements, the USAF Band is increasing its Ceremonial Brass by an additional 29 billets. This results in an additional 150 square meters of space required. Also, there is a critical need for additional space in the archive library, where historical recordings are preserved. This space shortage exacerbates conditions in the already overcrowded facility. A \$700K project is programmed to convert the adjacent fitness center to USAF Band Annex once the Fitness Center Military Construction project (currently in FY08 program) is completed.

MOBILITY – C-3

A \$3M project is currently in design (BXUR 65-6566) to renovate Hangar 1 to consolidate and optimize the layout of the Deployment Processing Unit known as the Readiness Center. The scope of the project includes the demolition of most of the interior offices. The central part of the hangar area will be used for storage, distribution and shipment of equipment as part of the deployment process. This renovation is required to support AEF taskings and will enable personnel deployment processing to be handled more efficiently. The project will produce 3,500 square meters of group briefing areas, individual briefing line, Mobility Bag storage and issue areas, passenger holding areas, cargo processing section and a secure Deployment Control Center.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

One \$3.75M Military Construction project currently programmed for FY09 will bring this area back to C-1. The project BXUR 45-9228, Civil Engineering (CE) Maintenance and Readiness Facility, will provide 1,500 square meters to consolidate all CE functions into one location. Currently, CE Readiness is located in Hangar 1 and the HVAC and Utilities shops are located in the soon-to-be-demolished Bldg 503. To maintain and support Bolling Air Force Base, it is critical that all CE squadron shops are located in the same geographical area and that sufficient space is provided to conduct operations. The new facility will contain all three of these shops. The planned change in use of current facilities will force the CE shops to relocate and there are no other facilities or locations on the base for these functions. Having geographically separated shops adversely affects Command and Control and creates a need for duplicate resources. This project will correct the substandard conditions and shortage of space, which the shops are currently enduring.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

Due to the location of Bolling Air Force Base within the NCR, leasing and space requirements are growing and will continue to grow. Current functions are not properly positioned to provide

maximum support and efficient customer service. Parking for customer service facilities does not adequately meet demand. As renovations to the Pentagon continue, more space will be needed at Bolling to provide locations for displaced 11 WG functions currently located there to function. Also, future Headquarters Air Force requirements are anticipated. At this time, Administrative facilities are exhausted and investment for future growth is necessary.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-4

For force protection reasons, there is an urgent need for a \$3.5M project BXUR 05-4008 to relocate our Security Forces Squadron headquarters facility away from the main gate. This new facility will provide adequate centralized space for the security personnel and it will support all related aspects of security function for the base. SFS Operations, as well as base security, will suffer without adequate space and use of a permanent functional facility. This project will provide an additional 1,000 square meters and is in our FY03 Military Construction program.

A \$13.6M Fitness Center Military Construction project is programmed in the FY08 FYDP as part of the Air Force Fitness Center Master Plan. This new facility will house all of the currently separated or non-existing physical fitness centers under one roof. This will help the base to meet the new millennium planning factors identified in USAF Fitness Facilities Design Guide. In addition, there is a Military Construction project to construct a new 4,500 square meter visiting quarters in FY06. There are limited visiting quarters on the base and Air Force personnel regularly stay off base during visits to Bolling and the Pentagon. This project will provide 120 additional quarters to support TDY personnel. It will also result in lower TDY costs for many units who have personnel TDY to Bolling Air Force Base and the Pentagon.

For Military Family Housing (MFH), numerous projects have been identified for execution between FY03 and FY12. These projects provide replacement of 807 MFH units and improve 37 General Officer Quarters (GOQs).

Most of the MFH units have been identified for replacement in the 2000 Air Force Family Housing Master Plan (FHMP). The units were constructed in the 1970's and have had no major upgrades since. Replacement is necessary to improve unit layout, meet current electrical and plumbing efficiency and safety standards, and meet the needs of military families. The GOQs were constructed in the 1930s and are in desperate need of renovations to correct electrical and plumbing deficiencies. FY10 to update electrical equipment in many of these mission essential facilities. Also, a total of \$3.4M is programmed from FY03 to FY10 to update high temperature hot water systems as a result of increased demands on facilities.

There is also a \$1.3M Military Construction project programmed for FY06 to replace the existing chain-link fence and hollow brick wall at main gate entrance with solid reinforced concrete block wall. Without a new wall, the existing main entrance gate of Bolling Air Force Base will continue to be inadequately protected, allowing possible infiltration by hostile persons. The new reinforced wall will protect personnel that occupied building 20, which is our Headquarters building, and building 21, an administrative building.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-4

Electrical, water, high temperature, and chilled water distribution systems are in poor condition. We aggressively programmed numerous projects over the next 7 years to make these systems more robust. After a major power outage due to a transformer blow in 2002, it was noted that no redundancy existed for several mission critical facilities.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	USAF Academy

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-2	NA	C-1	C-1	C-1	C-3	C-3	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

MEDICAL – C-3

Low rating due to large FY04 MilCon project. The facility operates at less than optimum but is functioning with work arounds. Shortfalls include degraded clinical services, eye surgery services, operating room capability, emergency room services and administrative space.

ADMINISTRATIVE – C-3

Low rating due to two MilCon projects. First, the primary Headquarters facility systems have reached or exceeded life expectancy. Occupants struggle to operate in an environment of rapidly changing temperatures and antiquated workspaces. The project to fix includes a complete renovation. Second, there is a need for secure, technologically advanced facilities for various missions and the annual CORONA. The category includes a new Mission Planning Center.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

Low rating due to aging utility infrastructure and needed repairs to the Waste Water Treatment Plant. Mission impacts continue as unforeseen utility outages occur due to utility breaks. Shortfalls include a mixture of water, sewer, gas and electric infrastructure projects.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

Low rating due primarily to MFH. Housing occupants continue to live in antiquated quarters. A 10 year renovation/replacement program is in effect.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Air National Guard

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	NA	C-3	NA	C-3	NA	C-1	C-3	C-2

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

ANG has many old (Korean conflict temporary and 1960 vintage) and severely undersized facilities that need to be modernized or replaced. Many of the aircraft pavements are showing signs of major distress due to the amount of deferred maintenance. A large number of facilities are malpositioned and require replication elsewhere on base. Facilities that should be located near the flight line are located away from it and vice-versa. A significant number of facilities built between 1940-1970 violate AF and FAA airfield clearance criteria. Antiquated, undersized and poorly configured facilities have numerous and severe fire, health and safety deficiencies. Locations on commercial airports have expiring leases. These no-cost, 50-year (or longer) leases are not being renewed since the commercial airport authorities want fair market value for the land. The facilities must be relocated elsewhere on other Federal land within the recruiting area. The ANG anticipates needing \$172M in SRM and \$958M in MilCon to bring the Operations/Training category up to a C-2 rating.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Many maintenance complex facilities throughout the ANG are old (WWII, Korean conflict temporary and 1960 vintage buildings) and need to be either modernized or replaced. Over the years, new aircraft and new equipment have been given to the ANG without adequate funding for facilities. These actions increased the maintenance backlog. Many of the conversion missions are severely degraded. High-risk workarounds are being used. Functions are being squeezed into antiquated facilities with numerous health and safety violations. Many of these facilities should have been demolished, but are now in a forced-use status. The ANG anticipates needing \$65M in SRM and \$642M in MilCon to bring the Maintenance/Production category back up to C-2.

SUPPLY – C-3

Many of the supply warehouses were built in the 1950's and do not provide adequate height and utilities to maximize the space by use of mechanical material handling systems. Newer weapon systems created a larger storage footprint making most of the existing supply facilities undersized. Most of these facilities are mal-positioned, severely deteriorated and worn out. They need to be replaced. The ANG anticipates needing \$26M in SRM and \$192M in MilCon to bring the Supply category back up to a C-2 rating.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

Many of the Security Forces facilities are undersized and malpositioned due to change in the unit's missions over the years. On average these facilities are 34% undersized and not properly configured to support the units mission. Specifically, security forces have had a significant increase in mobility equipment without an increase in storage capacity. Most fire stations in the ANG were sized for smaller equipment packages and need to be expanded or replaced. The ANG anticipates needing \$26M in SRM and \$241M in MilCon to bring the Community Support category back up to a C-2 rating.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Air Force
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	Air Force Reserve Command

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-3	C-3	C-3	NA	C-3	NA	C-2	C-3	C-3

NARRATIVE ABOUT DEFICIENCIES (FOR C-3 OR C-4 RATINGS):

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING – C-3

Seven of the fourteen reporting installations and sites are rated at C-3 or C-4, with five rated as C-4. March ARB and Westover ARB have the command's highest value of PRV for this IRR category and both are rated C-2. Due to the methodology used to calculate the Command's overall C-rating, the good C-ratings of March ARB and Westover ARB operations and training facilities skew the lower rating of the other installations.

MOBILITY – C-3

March ARB is the Point of Embarkation for the 1st Marine Division located in San Diego CA. The projects identified as FIM Degraded are required to support this wartime mission critical facility. Current work-a-round requirements are extremely time consuming and manpower intensive.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION – C-3

Five of the AFRC installations are rated C-3 or C-4. Each location has instances of work-a-rounds in their maintenance organizations that permit the mission to be met, but at the expense of critical training time during UTA weekends.

SUPPLY – C-3

As with the Maintenance and Production facility classification, six of the AFRC installations are rated C-3 or C-4, with four of the six being C-4.

COMMUNITY AND HOUSING – C-3

With the exception of Grissom ARB and Minneapolis St-Paul ARS, which have recently completed or awarded the majority of their lodging construction program, six of the seven remaining AFRC installations with on-base lodging are rated C-4, the exception being March ARB. The Command continues to make progress in implementing its \$350,000,000 lodging construction program, but the remaining requirements justify the C-3 rating.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS – C-3

AFRC is aggressively working to modernize the infrastructure at our installations in response to increased energy costs and environmental concerns. This, combined with changes required to support force protection initiatives is the basis for changing the Command's C-rating from C-2 to C-3 for Utilities and Grounds.

INSTALLATIONS' READINESS REPORT

SERVICE/AGENCY	Defense Logistics Agency
FISCAL YEAR	2002
MAJOR COMMAND/CLAIMANT	DLA

FACILITY CLASSES AND C-RATINGS:

OPERATIONS & TRAINING	MOBILITY	MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION	RDT&E	SUPPLY	MEDICAL	ADMIN	COMMUNITY & HOUSING	UTILITIES & GROUNDS
C-1		C-1	C-1	C-1	C-4*	C-1	C-1	C-1

Note: The data provided is for those installations DLA operates as host.

* Only one real property facility in the inventory.